THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CHANZY'S FLIGHT FROM LE MANS.

The Terrible Retreat of the French to Rennes—A Disorderly and Exhausting March Through Ten Inches of Snow.

LAVAL, Jan. 15.—I started yesterday morning from Alencon in the only conveyance I could get, *i. e.* an open kind of cabriolet, to which was attached two horses; for the snow which has lately fallen is so deep that it was as much as two horses could do to get along. Before I left Alencon a despatch had appeared from Chanzy, which was dated the night before—that is Thursday night, 7 o'clock, and which said that at that time his positions were still good, excepting at the Tuilleries, where the giving way of a corps of mobilized National Guards had compromised the safety of the army, and Admirals Iavreguiberry and Jaurez declared in their opinion that it was necessary to fall back, and he had decided upon doing so. The despatch did not say a word about Le Mâns being occupied by the enemy. Moreover, on Thursday evening, a gentleman left me to go to the Prefect's, and, on joining me again, told me the Prefect had told him there was a success complete. Is it not wonderful? Notwithstanding all these evasions and falsehoods, the population fully believed in the rumor which was abroad, that Le Mans was taken, and this, of course, did not augment their hopes or tranquillize them much, seeing that that place in the hands of the Prussians goes a great way to completely destroy the communications between the south and the north, between the seat of government and Faidherbe.

The cold was intense, and the snow quite ten inches thick; so that even the centre of the roads was not marked out, for the traffic had been very small, and the snow in most cases was scarcely tumbled; so that often we went into the ditches on the roadside. In the villages we passed through, or rather the one we stopped at, the officers of the diligence party were hooted by the villagers, who called them runaways (*Fuyaeds*); for the spy mania seems to have completely subsided, and in its stead appears to have sprung up a spirit of persecution against French officert, specially against the unfortunate "mobilises," who, it is thought, have always been prone to fly.

I did not arrive here till 9 o'clock, and was not prepared to find all the symptoms of the retreat taking place through here. Not a bed to be had—every place crowded with officers of every corps. I learned that a divisional staff was in the town. The officers were all very foot sore, and had evidently come by road. It was not till this morning, however, that the town became quite aware of all that was in store for them. With early morning the retreat was taking place through here in an unmistakable manner. It was a pitiful sight.

I have no doubt the French telegrams have informed you that the retreat was making with the best order, etc. Well, here I am in the midst of these flying herds of men, and all I can say is that it is a complete "debandade." The corps which is passing through here is supposed to be, and is called the 16th; but there are men, carts, cannon, battalions, companies, etc., of every other corps mixed up in the most inextricable puzzle, all having marched as they listed, and by whatever route they chose, the infantry (Mobiles and line) showing the greatest anxiety of all to get out of reach of the enemy, who is in hot pursuit. I have been told whole droves of Mobiles have marched during the night and rested during the day, in order not to be molested by the gendarmes of the provosty, whose mission is to pick up and turn back disbanded soldiers, and, in short, force them back not the way they should go. General Michel's division of cavalry (a better kind of men) were employed all last night in scouring the villages and purging the houses and farm houses of the Mobiles and National Guards who had earthed themselves there by thousands. They drove them along, smiting them hip and thigh with the flats of their swords. It is really sad to have to relate such things, but what could one expect?

A THRILLING SCENE.

Two Hundred Men Struggling for Life on Moving Ice—Desperate Efforts to Rescue Paralyzed Men.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 5.—In Haverstraw Bay, Saturday, there were about one hundred and seventy fishermen at work with their nets. It was a terrible day. They were scattered all over the river.

At 4·30 P. M. a cry rang through the crowd, "The ice is moving! Go for the shore!" In an instant the wildest excitement ensued. The toilers looked to the northward and observed clear water between the ice they were on and the solid frozen bridge north of "Crugers." The entire field of ice, embracing the whole channel of Haverstraw Bay, was on the move and carrying with it nearly two hundred human beings. Pikes and nets were dropped and then there was a rush for safety, while the air was filled with cries for help from the throats of the cut-off fishermen, who could be seen

RUSHING ABOUT MADLY UPON THE ICE.

In ten minutes after both the western and eastern shores were lined with villagers, who ran about upon the beach, scarcely knowing what to do. Finally a few of the more cool-headed launched four boats and started on a dangerous voyage of rescue. In the meantime scores of the fishermen had reached the edge of the ice nearest the shore, and trusting to luck, plunged into the freezing water and reached *torra-firma* in safety, covered from head to foot with a thick coating of ice. It was then observed that nine were left, and that the surging tide was swinging the field of ice far out into the river, the Hudson at the point named being extremely wide. Again the boats started to the rescue, but before they reached

THE FROZEN ISLAND,

five out of the nine were in the river struggling frantically against death. Just as they were about giving up the boats reached them, and they were dragged in completely exhausted, and two of them had fainted. As soon as they were landed upon the beach, the boats again started for the ice-field to rescue the four surviving fishermen. By this time the detached ice had floated down the river two miles, and

THE CRIES FOR HELP FROM THE THROATS OF THE UNFORTUNATE MEN

were agonizing in the extreme. They could be seen in the centre of the field stamping and running and throwing up their arms, but nothing could prevail upon them to leave the centre, as the chopping waves were breaking up the edges of the ice, and now and then huge cracks would run along the frozen surface for hundreds of feet, giving warning to the fishermen that their floating ice-island was, by the action of the wind and waves, breaking to pieces beneath them. Darkness came and then the moon rose upon the scene, and still the wind blew with great violence. The four small boats, containing brave hearts, were fastened to the ice-field and floated down the river with it, the occupants of the boats vainly endeavoring to get the now perishing men to come towards them. Ten o'clock came, and all were six miles away from the "break off," when the men in the boats noticed a cessation of the cries from the fishermen. This to them was full of horror, as it gave token of the possibility of

THE UNFORTUNATE MEN FREEZING TO DEATH.

Whatever was to be done must be done quickly; so a hurried consultation was had, and it was resolved to make a desperate attempt to save them. Accordingly, after several efforts to gain a foothold upon the ice, during which three or four of the boatmen fell into the river, a firm standing place was found, when the boats were dragged on the ice, and then all hands started for the fishermen, whom they found in a terrible condition, with feet, noses, hands and ears frozen. They had given up all hopes of succor, and expected death in a short time. They were hurried to the boats—all getting away from the ice-field in safety, and landing on the west shore ten miles from where they started. Their situations are precarious, though it is possible they may recover.

A FIGHTING PARSON.

Disorder in a Pennsylvania Revival Meeting—A Parson Puts a Head on the Offenders in the Name of the Lord.

Not very far from Lancaster is a little edifice called the Octorara Methodist Episcopal Church, over whose congregation Parson Gregg sometimes presides. Parson Gregg is a man who fears the Lord, but never stands in dread of man, be he never so mighty. The Octorara Church, generally known as the "Gray Horse," stands in a sort of desert, and lies one-half in Pennsylvania and one-half in Maryland; that is, the old Mason and Dixon's line cuts it in two, and leaves the sacred building equally divided between the two States. Whenever there is a revival the ungodly from the southern side of the line come over and raise Cain among the faithful. They congergate about the door and issue cat-calls, and they swear and cut up generally like barbarians. When meeting is over they force their attentions upon the young ladies of the church, and on meeting the parson they always insist upon his taking a drink. This invariably offends the good man, the more since they are almost always tipsy, and invariably blasphemous.

Lately a party of them came over the line and disturbed the meeting. Parson Gregg paused a moment in the delivery of his sermon, and rolling up his sleeves, uttered himself as follows:—

"Young men! If there's another disorderly sound from among your disreputable crowd I'll come down from this sacred desk, and in the name of the Lord put a head on every mother's son of you. Get down on your knees, you hounds, and pray for better manners, or else levant."

Saying which he proceeded with his sermon, a most edifying discourse.

In a moment the noise again began. An audible swear of the first magnitude filled the room with its bad odor, and caused the worshippers to shrink within themselves with horror.

Parson Gregg came down from the pulpit in a state of quiet rage. He took off his coat and hung it over the chancel rail, and then went for those wicked young men, only one of whom he succeeded in overhauling within the portals of the church. Him he basted satisfactorily. Following close upon the trail of the others, he came up with the most outrageous heathen of all, one Jim Page Bedloe, whom he tackled without a word of grace. Parson Gregg gave Bedloe a most clerical and canonical walloping. When he had finished pounding him with his fists he resorted to his heels. Jim went home wiser and sorer than when he came.

The Parson then returned to his pulpit and finished his sermon. He will never be troubled any more.

THE ROMAN INUNDATION.

An Unparalleled Rise in the Tiber.

NAPLES, Jan. 8.—The recent disastrous deluge is the one subject which absorbs public attention. Last week people could only gaze with wonder and apprehension on the rising waters; this week they have been realizing the immense damage which has been done. Hundreds of thriving families reduced to ruin; thousands who are houseless, and that, too, at a most inclement season, when cold and rain so greatly increase the evils of poverty. In the Corso, where were some of the richest shops of the city, now that the waters have retired, might have been seen before each door a mountain apparently of mud, but in which was involved the entire wealth of a family.

Everything was destroyed, and those who had entertained hopes of saving some portion of their property were soon undeceived. "The jewellers," says an eye witness, "found a stratum of mire, in which sparkled gems intermingled with rags and fragments of various objects. Linen and woollen drapers found stuffs, and rich silks floating on mire; satin cravats and artificial flowers and laces and gloves were intermingled with sand and mud, while books and papers were reduced to a paste, and china, furniture, and the ten thousand little nothings provided for the celebration of New Year's Day were confused and smashed together as if another invasion of barbarians had taken place, to whom free license had been given to destroy what they did not steal. Every merchant and tradesman, therefore, in the quarter afflicted has lost his all, for what has not been entirely destroyed has been rendered unserviceable, and many a family who sat down on Christmas Day in easy circumstances has been reduced to want.

Beside the shops, all those places of resort so well known to visitors suffered in an equal degree. All the lower part of the Hotel de Rome, the largest hotel in the city, was under water, and gayly decorated cafes, into which the Tiber burst, and laid a thick deposit of mud. It still is raining, and who knows but that the enemy may be upon them again; still it is a melancholy consolation that nothing remains to be destroyed. The calculation is that there are 2000 families without a home, and God knows when they will be able to return to apartments so wet and soddened that fever and other maladies are sure to be lurking in them.

Though the overflow of the Tiber is a periodical event—sometimes assuming, as at present, dangerous proportions—it is extraordinary that none of that machinery necessary in such circumstances was ready at hand. Money has been lavished on palaces, on churches, 365 in number, and always increasing, but none to keep the Tiber within bounds, or to provide against a disaster which is of probable or possible occurrence at any rainy season.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Letter of Jules Favre to a Citizen of Illinois

The following letter from Jules Favre to a citizen of Illinois is printed in a paper in that State:—

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Dear Sir and Dear Brother:—I have received, after a long delay, which the siege of Paris will sufficiently explain, the cordial letter which you were kind enough to write me, dated Galesburg, Sept. 9, 1870. I am profoundly touched by all that you have had the goodness to say to me—so sympathetic, so just and generous; and whatever may come, I shall consider the warm expression of your friendship as a precious souvenir. I recognize, with you, that the policy of your country has undergone, as regards France, the inevitable influence of the numerous German population drawn to your shores by your free institutions. It is for me—I do not attempt to conceal it—a real grief to find this influence interposed between two nations who for a century had been accustomed to be united by a close friendship. If the detestable Imperial policy changed these sentiments during the war of the secession, and, above all, the fatal expedition to Mexico, it seems to me that now, restored to herself, France should, by the simple prestige of her recovered liberty, efface these disagreeable impressions. To tell the truth, I do not entirely despair of this. The Minister of the United States, his Excellency Mr. Washburne, has never ceased to testify to our Government the most honorable efforts to procure for us the benefit of a quiet and lasting peace. I have always been grateful to him for it. You are kind enough to make yourself the interpreter of patriotic encouragements which go to my heart, and which I have but a single fault to find with; a too great partiality toward myself. But even on this point, convinced that you yield to a noble civic thought, I accept your good opinion, ascribing all the honor to the eternal principles which your nation had the wisdom to put in practice, and for the triumph of which we are still destined to undergo grievous struggles.

I beg you, dear sir and brother, to receive the expression of the wishes which I form for your happiness, together with the expression of my high consideration. JULES FAVRE.

Mr. Chrisman, Advocate and Jurisconsult, Galesburg, Ill., United States.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

French Internal Dissensions.

Gambetta and Favre.

The Former Will Not Submit.

The Elections to be Postponed.

French Suffering in Switzerland.

The Failure of Bourbaki

Minister Washburne and the Germans

Orleans Family the Hope of France.

The Condition of Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sea Question.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—The *Independance Belge* says the essential points of the Black Sea question have been already arranged by the London Conference.

The Bordeaux Government does not Recognize the Paris Convention.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 5.—The following statement is official:—The duality of the French Government will apparently lead the administration at Bordeaux to the non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiations for a free assembly and an arbitrarily constituted body under the dictation of M. Gambetta is not entitled to such title. M. Favre has informed Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by M. Gambetta. The confusion is, however, probably only removable by the adjournment of the elections.

The French in Switzerland.

BERNE, via London, Feb. 5.—There are now 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland. The men are very badly clad, and the Swiss Government has asked the French authorities to send clothing for their use. The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d. There are 200 wounded French soldiers in hospital at Neuenburg, Baden.

England's Share in the Armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Times* contains a despatch from Berlin, which says that previous to the capitulation of Paris the Government of England suggested to the powers the expediency of taking action in the interest of France, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France. To facilitate the requisite negotiations, the powers were asked to give such instructions to their representatives in the London Conference as would enable them to take action on the whole subject.

Paris Tranquil.

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes on the 3d that since the conclusion of the armistice tranquillity has prevailed. The decree closing the clubs has been rescinded, because occasional open air meetings which were held threatened to become turbulent.

Bourbaki's Failure.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5.—The *Independance Belge* has a letter from Lyons which says one cause of the failure of Bourbaki's campaign was the absconding of an army contractor with a large sum of money.

The Command of Alsace.

The same letter says General Keller, now at Lyons, will probably take command of the Alsace region.

Minister Washburne and the Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cologne *Gazette* acknowledges in glowing terms the fact that Minister Washburne, during the siege of Paris, has given needed succor to seventeen hundred Germans.

The Orleans Family the Hope of France.

A Paris letter of Wednesday says M. Lemoine, in an article published in the *Débats*, writes that the republic is a failure, and the Orleans family the only hope for France.

The French Electoral Disqualifications.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 5.—The Government here has issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications, and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things. The declaration is signed by Gambetta, Bizoin, Cremieux, and Fourichon.

THE LEGITIMISTS.

The Count de Chambord Eager for the Throne.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that there is great commotion at Frohsdorf, the residence of the Count of Chambord. A large number of visitors are constantly at the chateau, and couriers arrive twice a day with despatches from agents in France. The Count is in high spirits, and declares himself ready to depart for France at any moment. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has also bought a chateau near Vienna.

ROYALIST STOCK DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The chances of the Bourbons and Orleanists are diminishing.

M. FAVRE.

His Views and Prospects.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that M. Jules Favre declares himself

MASTER OF THE SITUATION,

notwithstanding the opposition of Gambetta and the Radicals. It is considered quite probable by those who have intimate relations with Bismarck's headquarters at Versailles that Favre will be elected

CONSUL OF THE REPUBLIC,

if the Bordeaux Assembly should decide upon a republican form of government. And even should the Empire be restored, it is believed that M. Favre will be made Premier. The chances for a

RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE

are increasing throughout France. The Germans are quite confident that the Assembly will vote for restoration.

CRUSHING SWITZERLAND.

The laxity of Swiss neutrality, as shown last week when a corps of Clinchard's Army of the East was driven over the border, hotly pursued by Manteuffel, furnishes Count Bismarck with a pretext to demand

THE ANNEXATION OF NEUFCHATEL

to Germany. He has besides ascertained that Neufchatel belongs to the inheritance of a dead Hohenzollern. It has also been decided that the German army shall

MARCH THROUGH PARIS

after peace has been concluded. All reports of riots in Paris are false.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Some of the Candidates.

A special correspondent at Le Mans telegraphs that the following gentlemen are candidates to the Assembly in the Department of the Sarthe:—

The Marquis de Talhouet, Larochefoucauld, Dejuigne, Verilliert, the Mayor of Le Mans, Bushonduviers, Councillor-General; Haautzus, Coullax, Gasselin, late Mayor; Fresnety, and Bernard Dutriel, Councillor General, all Conservatives.

A correspondent at Brussels telegraphs that M. Thiers, seven other monarchists, and three republicans are announced as candidates to the Assembly from Lille.

An Influx of Royalty.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs, under date of the 4th that preparations are making at Stuttgard for the departure for Versailles of the King of Wurtemberg. The court and suite will appear in the new uniform and liveries invented for the occasion. All the German sovereigns are invited to be present at the conclusion of peace, which is expected at an early day.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 6—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92⅛. American securities firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90⅞; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89½; Ten-forties, 89⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18⅞; Illinois Central easier at 109⅜; Great Western, 28⅜.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—U. S. Bonds, 95⅜ for 1862s.

LONDON, Feb. 6—12·30 P. M.—Consuls for money, 92, and for account, 92@92⅛. American securities firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90⅞; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅜. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Feb. 6—12·30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes buoyant, but not higher.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11·30 A. M.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 7⅝@7¾c.; middling Orleans, 7⅞@8c. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 6—1·30 P. M.—United States bonds quiet and steady. Stocks quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—1·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull.

FROM CUBA.

The Insurgents Attacked and Defeated in their Stronghold—Fifty Killed and Many Prisoners Taken.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The continued successful operations of the Spanish forces in the field against the Rebels still in arms is hurrying matters to a crisis, and gives further evidence that the final surrender cannot long be delayed. We have just learned that the insurgents have been attacked in their stronghold at Najasa and entirely defeated. Their loss was fifty killed, many wounded, and a large number of prisoners were taken, together with many of their families. The affair was very decisive, and the result, though not unexpected, will be crushing to those who will hope against hope, and who appear determined to seek death by the bullet, the bayonet, or the garrote, instead of giving themselves up and receiving the pardon granted to others who, seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause, have voluntarily surrendered.

We also learn of the coming in of another insurgent of importance, whose surrender will doubtless have an important influence with others, and induce them to do likewise. Jesus del Sol, chief of the Cinco Villas, has given himself up to the Spanish authorities, and will have the same treatment as that extended to Porro and his associates. The surrender of others of equal importance is now looked for daily.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Accident.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The body of an unknown man was found early yesterday morning on one of the railroad tracks near the depot. In his pocket was a drover's pass made out in the name of Kelley, dated Chicago, February 3. He was seen on Saturday evening intoxicated, and he is supposed to have been run over by an engine while in that condition.

THE WESTERN MACFARLAND.

Galentine Sentenced—He is Sent to the Penitentiary for Ten Years—His Address to the Court.

The closing scene in the trial of Jay F. Galentine, for the murder of Dr. W. H. Jones, the allged seducer of his wife, occurred in the Criminal Court of Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday morning last. Judge Paine directed the prisoner to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him?

SPEECH OF DR. GALENTINE.

The prisoner said:—I have but little to say, except to return my thanks to the Judge and the jury for the fair and impartial trial I have had. Although bitterly provoked, although my thoughts, words and acts have been cruelly misinterpreted, I can say that I entertain no malice against the prosecutors. I will not attempt to conceal the fact that I longed for and expected an acquittal, not for my own sake, for now life has but few favors for me, but other than personal considerations led me to earnestly long for an acquittal—a paralyzed father who is now aged, a tender mother, and a loving brother and sister who need me now more than ever, and a young, darling, tender child, whose future needs my tender care and guidance. Such considerations led me to earnestly long for an acquittal. I have carefully watched all evidence in the case, and have honestly and earnestly endeavored to recall to mind all the occurrences of those last two days previous to the homicide, and I now solemnly say, and I call Almighty God to judge me if I do not speak the truth, that I cannot now recall more than I have related of the circumstances connected with the affair up to the fatal shot. I am now ready for my sentence.

When making these remarks the prisoner seemed much affected, and some of the ladies present were unable to control their emotions.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Paine then proceeded to pronounce the sentence:—

Your intelligence, former good character, and social position might by some be regarded as reasons why your punishment should be mitigated, but to my mind, these agencies having all failed to secure your obedience to law, should rather increase than diminish your punishment. But it is unnecessary that I should extend these remarks, and it only remains for me to perform an unpleasant duty, and pronounce your sentence, which is that you be taken from the bar of the court to the jail of the county, and from there to the Penitentiary of the State, and that you be therein confined and kept at hard labor for a period of ten years, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution.

Galentine listened attentively to the sentence, his face exceedingly pale, and a terrible anxiety to know his fate was depicted on his countenance. The sentence pronounced, Galentine slowly returned to his seat, from which he had advanced a few paces, and dropped into a chair. His brother—the only member of his family present—some young men, and some of the women present spoke a few words with him, tears standing in their eyes, and then he returned to jail under escort of an officer. At the jail Galentine met his mother, to whom he told his sentence. They had a brief interview, after which he was locked in the prison.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

The New York Air-Line Railroad.

Filibustering to Defeat It.

The Income Tax Repeal.

Recall of Gen. Sickles.

Proceedings of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It has been incorrectly stated in many papers that the cotton-tax case, to be argued to-morrow in the United States Supreme Court, involves sixty millions of dollars, when the truth is, it involves only two or three thousand dollars. The decision, however, will affect other kindred cases to a large amount, the one pending being a test case.

Democrats Filibustering to Defeat the New York Air Line Railroad.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Democrats called for the reading of every bill and resolution offered in the House this morning, and also called the yeas and nays, so as to use up the morning hour, and keep the New York Air-Line Railroad bill from coming up. The idea is to defeat the passage of this bill at the present session, in the hope that at the next session it will not have enough friends to pass it.

The Ways and Means Committee had a full meeting to-day.

The Income Tax Question.

All the members being present, the repeal of the income tax was discussed, and it was agreed not to decide the matter till to-morrow. In the meantime the conference committee of the two houses on the question as to whether the Senate has the right to originate a revenue bill will hold a meeting with the view of trying to come to an understanding.

Lameness of Senator Cameron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Senator Cameron is lame from a fall on the ice about a week since, but his general health is good. He is at his committee-room to-day on crutches, but has not appeared in the Senate.

The New York Custom House.

Collector Murphy arrived here this morning, having been sent for by the President. He is summoned in connection with the fact that a charge is to be made in the Custom House at no distant day.

The Recall of General Sickles

from Madrid for the purpose of placing him in charge of the Custom House creates a good deal of interest among politicians. The idea of the President is to get a man in the Custom House who will have some influence with the Republican party of New York, and who can unite its various factions. Sickles, it is believed, will be able to do this.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Spencer presented the credentials of Hon. George Goldthwaite as a Senator elect from the State of Alabama for six years from March 4 1871. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Fenton presented the memorial of the Ladies Union Relief Association of the city of New York, asking that their present laws be so amended that honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Union armies upon their decease may be interred in national cemeteries. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fenton also presented a memorial from Robert Squires, Erastus Corning, Jr., Hiram Barney, Lyman Tremaine, George W. Riggs, H. Lathrop, George Harrington, and W. C. Barney, praying the passage of the House bill relating to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries. They set forth their desire to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Belgium, and the fact that Belgium has given permission to citizens of the United States to land a cable on its shores, and to operate in connection with the land telegraph lines of Belgium and Europe under the rules of the Vienna Convention, that a contract for the manufacture of the cable has been made and the capital subscribed in the United States. No aid in money, lands, or any exclusive privilege is asked from the United States.

The bill on the subject having been already reported and placed on the calendar, the memorial was tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to promulgate the regulations of the army; also, adversely upon a number of bills for the donation of condemned cannon in aid of soldiers' monuments.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the memorial asking action of Congress to redress alleged injustice on the part of the Commissioner of Pensions in dismissing one Dr. Stillman, a Homœopathic practitioner, from the position of examiner.

Mr. Edmunds stated that the committee could not see how Congress could interfere in the matter. They therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The committee was accordingly discharged.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Postal Code bill came up as unfinished business, but was passed over, on motion of Mr. Chandler—yeas 39, nays 20—to proceed with business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, then called up the following bills, which were disposed of as stated.

The House bill for the protection of food fishes on the coast of the United States. Passed.

Providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by collectors of customs and surveyors acting as collectors of customs. Amended to apply only to revenue matters. Passed.

For the preservation and protection of beacons, beacon piers, lighthouse piers of protection, buoys, stakes, dolphins, and their appurtenances, and other aids to navigation placed by or at the expense of the United States for the security, direction, and guidance of vessels in the navigable waters of the United States.

The substitute reported from the Committee on Commerce was adopted and the bill was passed. It prohibits the mooring of water craft of any description to any buoys, piers, etc., placed by the United States in any of our navigable waters, or to any railing, monument, or flag-staff of the United States, placed in or near such waters, under penalty of $50. All persons injuring or defacing these aids to navigation to be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 and imprisonment not over six months.

The owners of all vessels coming in contact with any such pier, buoy, etc., to be liable for all damages caused by such vessels. The act to take effect July 1st, 1871. The title was amended to read, "A bill for the preservation and protection of beacons, buoys, and other aids to navigation."

House.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

The opponents of the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill resorted to their obstruction policy of last Monday, in order to consume the morning hour and so prevent that bill coming up, therefore Mr. Holman objected to the second reading of Mr. O'Neill's bill, which brought up the question, "Shall the bill be read a second time?" on which Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays.

After the vote was taken Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read the second time, and on that motion called for the yeas and nays.

By these means the the morning hour was consumed, but the call of States for bills was continued.

Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Johnson, to repeal all laws imposing duty on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. Booker, to facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan.

By Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina, for the erection of a first-class lighthouse on the North Carolina coast.

By Mr. Coburn, to encourage immigration to the United States, to regulate the carriage of European immigrant passengers in steamships and other vessels, and for their better protection before, upon, and after arriving at the ports of the United States.

By Mr. Beaman, joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature in favor of granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Cotton weak; middling uplands nominally 15c., and low middling, 14½c. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat unchanged. Corn higher; white Southern at 87@89c.; yellow Southern at 87@89c. Oats quiet at 57@58c. Mess pork easier at $23. Bacon easier; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 12½c.; shoulders, 10½c. Hams, 16@18c. Lard dull at 13@13½c. Whisky dull at 95½c.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Situation in France

Hatred of Gambetta and Trochu.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Sickles, Amadeus, and Jonathan.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The West Point Outrages.

The Chorpenning Swindle.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Gold Rate.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A despatch from Versailles states that gold is rising rapidly in value in the city. The Parisians expect a

Heavy Money Imposition

to be made by the enemy. The city is gradually assuming an appearance of order and somewhat of its former splendor.

The Prussians are energetic in promoting an

Improved Sanitary Condition.

Preparations for the election for members of the Assembly are proceeding with feverish energy and determination.

It is not possible to convey an idea of the general and

Intense Feeling of Hatred

and opposition to Gambetta manifested by the people.

An Exchange of Wounded Prisoners

is proceeding, and they pass through the gates of Versailles. This is also accompanied by the

Delivery of Arms

by the army, and the scene is one no Frenchman will ever forget.

Trochu's Unpopularity

is very marked, and is so great that threats to shoot him are not unfrequent. Trochu

Wishes to Retire

at once from public life and return to Brittany.

Sickles, Amadeus, and Jonathan.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—General Sickles has presented his credentials to King Amadeus. The General was received with distinguished honors. The address of the King in reply was exceedingly complimentary to the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A report of the subcommittee on the

West Point Cadet Investigation

was submitted this morning to the Military Committee and considered, but no vote was taken on the recommendations. The report recommends the dismissal of the cadets engaged in the outrages, and censures the professors of the Academy for the failure to enforce the discipline. When the report comes into the House it will give rise to a very lengthy debate.

The Franking Privilege.

The Senate to-day postponed the consideration of the bill for the modification of the postal laws, which embraces the abolition of the franking privilege, for the purpose of taking up the reports from the Committee on Commerce.

The petition of

Homœopathic Physicians,

asking the right to have men of their school appointed as examining surgeons to pension agents, was reported upon adversely by the Committee on Pensions. Should the Senate put an amendment to the bill repealing the

Chorpenning Swindle,

which will necessitate its being sent back to the House, Mr. Dawes will make some further disclosures which he held back in his former speech, and which will be very damaging to certain high officials.

Pacific Road.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Representatives to day a motion to suspend the rules in favor of one of the Union Pacific Railroad bills was defeated—yeas 122, nays 77, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Secretary Boutwell

has addressed a letter to the Ways and Means Committee against the repeal of the income tax.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Intense Cold Weather.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Reports of intense cold are received from all points east and north. The Kennebec is frozen over at Bath.

At Rhye, New Hampshire, and neighborhood,

A Shock of Earthquake

was felt at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

There has been

No Communication with Mount Washington

since Thursday night, owing, it is supposed, to some accident to the telegraph wires.

Walter Brown's Boat-house,

which cost $2000, was destroyed by ice and wind yesterday. A number of boats were damaged.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kerosene Lamp Explosion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A kerosene lamp exploded last night in the residence of Dennis Hickey, Brooklyn. Three persons were severely and one fatally injured.

Dwelling Houses Burned.

A fire occurred between two and three o'clock this morning in William Dugan's house, on Grand street, Brooklyn. The flames spread to the adjoining houses, destroying all of them. Loss $15,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Fires in Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The Hovey block, in East Saginaw, was burned on Sunday morning; total loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

The station buildings of the M. C. Railroad at Galesburg were burned last night; loss small.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅛; do. 1864, do. 110⅛; do. 1865, do. 110⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅝; do. 1867, 109⅝; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 60⅜; Missouri 6s, 89⅜; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberland pref., 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 93⅜; Erie, 21⅝; Reading, 98; Adams Express, 67⅝; Michigan Central, 117⅝; Michigan Southern, 93⅜; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 45⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cotton quiet; sales 4500 bales, mostly Saturday night; uplands at 15⅜c.; Orleans at 16c. Flour quiet and without decided change. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; sales 81,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 63@65c. Beef unchanged. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The explosion of a steam-boiler is *prima facie* evidence of carelessness in its construction, or in its maintenance, or in its use. It is so regarded by the engineers, and ought so to be regarded by the law. It will be easy to convince any one who will examine the records of boiler explosions and inquire into the means of preventing them, that no injustice would be done to the owners of boilers by indicting them for criminal carelessness in all cases of explosion.

The history of boiler explosions is authentic and definite. The boiler has usually been erected under the full light of modern science. All the attending circumstances of the explosion have been immediately communicated to the public; curiosity has aided science in making every man an investigator of these circumstances and a searcher after causes; public and private commissions have been appointed to examine the subject generally; numerous legal tribunals have gone to the bottom of special cases, and innumerable private professional observers have witnessed results, searched records, weighed evidence, and arrived at general conclusions. All the plausible theories of explosions have been not only looked into, but worked out, in many cases experimentally or theoretically, to their ultimate limits.

Now the remarkable and unprecedented result of all this investigation is not the division of any large body of experts into schools—not the building up of rival theories—but the universal conviction of all concerned that boiler explosions are certainly in most, and probably in all, cases the results of malconstruction or maltreatment, and of nothing else, and that the usual immediate cause is the unchecked deterioration of the boiler in service. In the great majority of cases the evidences of carelessness are as plain as the time of day on the face of a clock—a sheet furrowed nearly through; a stay-bolt rusted off; a crown-sheet insufficiently supported; expansion and contraction unprovided for; water connections stopped up; bad material—some one of the many obvious and certain conditions of rupture. In a few cases the immediate causes are not apparent, and then the electricity theorists and the gas people and the mystery men fight over the remains in the newspapers; and the only reason why simple neglect is not discovered to be the cause, is that the parts of the boiler which would otherwise reveal it are blown away, or are too much mutilated or obstructed to be legible. Simple bad treatment by the maker or user will account for the original rupture which ends in any explosion, however terrific may be its effects. There is force enough restrained within every steam-boiler running to-day to perform the most terrible work of ruin that any similar boiler ever performed in exploding. When this force is once released, the amount of destruction depends on the point of rupture, the resistance, the surroundings, and on an infinite number of circumstances mostly outside of our control. The only thing we can do, and it is enough, is to keep the resistance superior to the normal pressure.

Now that the causes of boiler explosions are so well understood as to be a matter of commercial calculation—where companies make money by insuring such boilers as are constructed and maintained according to established professional rules—it is to be regretted that the Government should stand helplessly by, and see scores of people scalded to death every few weeks, for the want of an adequate law and a system of inspection. Boiler insurance and inspection companies—and they are no new or experimental thing—simply prove that boilers constructed and maintained according to certain well-known rules are practically safe—that the chances of explosion, even with ordinary water-tending, are very remote, and they stake their money on this knowledge; and yet the United States Government has been unable to even check the increase of these disasters. If Congress cannot at once provide for the security of the public against boiler explosions, it had better let out the job of protecting its citizens to some insurance company, and then it will be done on scientific principles, and by competent men.

GAMBETTA'S FOLLY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It seems that Mr. Gambetta is to be added to the long list of those statesmen who are admirable in speech and worse than useless in action. The members of the Provisional Government who remained in Paris have made the best attainable arrangements with the victorious enemy. A truce is provided for which with common prudence and discretion might result in peace and the final establishment of a settled Government in France. Less than three weeks are allowed for the momentous business of electing an Assembly, calling the members together, and deciding upon the terms of peace discussed between Mr. Favre and Bismarck at Versailles. It would appear impossible that any one of ordinary capacity should fail to see the absolute necessity of perfect unity and harmony in the Republican ranks. But this is precisely the instant Mr. Gambetta chooses to denounce his associates and impair their authority, and to call upon the country to take measures to begin the war anew immediately upon the expiration of the armistice. His passionate appeals and misrepresentations will have the effect, if they have any, of rendering the task of the Constituent Assembly well nigh impossible. For if an excited public feeling be roused to the extent of rejecting reasonable terms of peace, the labor of the Assembly would be in vain, and the establishment of a Government which would survive the retirement of the Prussians would be out of the question.

It remains to be seen what action the Cabinet of the Emperor of Germany will take in regard to this unheard-of repudiation by one-half of the Government of the spirit and intention of a solemn compact entered into by the other half. If the Government of Bordeaux insists upon carrying on offensive preparations during the whole duration of the truce, it may be that Prussian headquarters will refuse to be bound by an agreement which is openly scorned by their adversary. We say nothing of the question of international ethics involved, as the Gascon wing of the Committee of National Defense is not in a state of mind to consider calmly the relation of its acts to the principles of absolute right and the law of nations.

The effect of this senseless quarrel upon the elections cannot be other than disastrous. The Republicans, as it is, have no votes to spare. The Government is placed in a position of vast responsibility and little power. It is held answerable for all the miseries of the war, and it has not shown enough of the elements of permanence to exert upon the rural districts that powerful moral influence which in France exercises such unquestioned control over elections. Its only hope was in firm and resolute unity, and in a determination to cast aside all personal considerations and postpone all feuds until after the war. But since, at this most critical period, the hysterical circular of Mr. Gambetta has shown to the world how little of harmony or of discipline exists in the innermost circles of the administration, it would now be marvellous if the candidates of this distracted party should be elected to a majority of seats in the Constituent Assembly.

The decree of the Bordeaux Government excluding from the deputation all members of hitherto reigning families, and all those who have held office under the late Imperial Government, is a violent and wholly unjustifiable attempt to obviate the natural effect of Republican dissensions by prescribing to the people of France what votes they shall cast. Mr. Gambetta assumes that France is now a republic; that the question of her future destiny is already decided; that an Assembly is to be called together to approve what has been done by the actual Government, and perform various acts of special legislation under the supervision of that Government. He therefore regards any candidacy in opposition to this view as absolute treason against the established Constitution of the country, and adopts in the cause of liberty the repressive system of the worst days of the Empire. It is easy to see what a powerful and vindictive spirit of hostility this will at once awaken among the adherents of all the old political parties. The Prefects of the Empire were among the most wealthy and prominent citizens of their departments, generally men of no strong political convictions, but naturally inclined by temperament and habit to accept existing facts and work in harmony with *de facto* governments. The Government of National Defense has thus far had no obstacles thrown in its way by this class of persons. On the contrary, they have almost universally seconded the efforts of the Ministry to maintain the military force and the civil administration at the highest point of efficiency since the war began. The manifestation of Bonapartist sympathies in the forthcoming elections, so far from being prevented by this shallow device, will be inevitably greatly increased by the natural resentment of the persons so gratuitously insulted. The affront to the Orleanists is equally uncalled for and futile. The course of the Bordeaux faction in this matter is one they have no right to pursue, and if they had the right it would be most undignified and impolitic.

If it be true, as stated in our despatches, that Mr. Simon has assured the journalists of Bordeaux, who with more discretion than their rulers have protested against this tyrannical decree, that the Government of Paris does not approve it, and will not recognize it, this incident only more clearly shows how desperate and dangerous is the audacity of the Gascon fraction of the administration. Unfortunately, this exhibition of Mr. Gambetta's incapacity, while it may vindicate the action of the Paris Government, cannot prevent the Republican cause from suffering severely in the important contest of this week. A house half-built, and divided against itself, has little prospect of completion.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE NAVAL STAFF.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It has been proposed, and very properly, that to transport the provisions intended for suffering France one or more vessels of the navy should be placed by the Government at the service of the committee having the charity in charge. So far so good; and now we have another suggestion to make in connection therewith, which is as follows:—There are a vast number of sick and wounded among the French, and while we propose to do something for the hungry, let us remember the others also, and send a few additional surgeons and physicians to minister to their wants. It can best be done in this manner:—Let every ship detailed for the duty of carrying supplies be officered entirely by surgeons, a surgeon ranking with a captain to be placed in command; passed assistant and assistant surgeons to act as watch officers, and the surgeons' stewards and apothecaries will answer for the forward and petty officers. Here is a first-rate chance for these gentlemen. If they claim the right to command let us give them the opportunity to prove their ability. They must not be interfered with; everything must be given up to them for the cruise. The ship must be truly in the doctors' hands this time, leaving the paymasters and engineers to have their chance hereafter. It will be a happy family; there will be no trouble about rank, no row as to who shall go over the gangway first, no little unpleasantness about the number of side boys, no ill-feeling about asking permission to go on shore. No; everything will move smoothly, excepting, probably, the ship itself. This may give some trouble, but nothing worth speaking of. Now is the right time and here is the opportunity to settle this question of rank and command without the aid of Congress. Give them, Mr. Secretary of the Navy, the chance to show what they can do, and then let the country see—if the provisions don't spoil before they reach the haven—where they would be.

THE IMPERIAL RING.

From Harper's Weekly.

During the long Republican ascendency in this State, the Democratic party constantly alleged that the city of New York had been virtually deprived of self-government by the system of commissions appointed by the Governor and Legislature. The people were implored to save the very principle of free popular institutions by overthrowing the Republicans and bringing the Democracy into power. At length the Republicans were defeated. We are now entering upon the second year of Democratic supremacy in the State, and popular government in the city of New York is already practically subverted. An imperialism has been established here as absolute as that of Louis Napoleon, and it is formally sustained, as his was, by an occasional *plebiscite* called an election. De Tocqueville, that acute political thinker, contemplated with the utmost apprehension a democratic state of society without honest democratic institutions. He thought it the worst form of tyranny. This is the spectacle which the city of New York now presents, and it challenges the thoughtful attention of every political student, as of every American citizen who is looking candidly to see with which party in this country the just development of the American constitutional and popular principle is most assured.

There are in the city of New York four well-known persons—Mr. Tweed, Mr. Sweeny, Mr. Connolly, and Mr. Hall. They are the managers of Tammany Hall; and the most conspicuous of them, Mr. Tweed, has been described often and at length in one of the organs of his party in the city (the New York *World*), in terms which, if not justified by knowledge, were the most wantonly injurious that could be applied to any man. And it is one of the signs of the power of which we speak that the *World* is now as utterly the spaniel of the imperial ring as Paul de Cassagnac's paper was of Louis Napoleon. The four persons whom we have mentioned are the authors of the present city charter, which was passed last spring by the Democratic Legislature—many Republicans voting for it because of a registry law which Mr. Tweed permitted to pass for the purpose of procuring an appearance of unanimous support for his charter, and which he now intends to repeal.

The charter vests the executive power in the Mayor and the heads of departments. The Mayor is elected for two years; and the system by which Tammany controls what are called elections is notorious. The Controller is elected every four years. The heads and commissioners of departments are appointed by the Mayor to serve from four to eight years. The charter was passed, and took effect immediately. The Mayor was Mr. Hall, and he instantly appointed Mr. Tweed Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Sweeny the head of the Department of Parks. In November Mr. Connolly was elected Controller under the auspices of Tammany Hall. Thus these four persons, known as the Ring, and who by familiar means nominate and elect their agents to the Legislature, and fill all minor offices with their adherents, were placed by the charter which they had prepared, and which the party under their control had passed, in the chief executive positions in the city. Their official terms are four years, except that of Mr. Sweeny, which is five years, and that of Mr. Hall, which is two. They will continue to hold the offices at their pleasure. So efficient is the political machinery of Tammany Hall, and so well adjusted is it to Democratic voters, that no man whom the imperial ring does not nominate will be elected Mayor, and it will nominate no one of whose obedience it is not sure.

The next step is now to be taken in the formal subversion of the popular system. The imperial ring has introduced a bill in the Legislature which constitutes the Mayor (Mr. Hall), the Controller (Mr. Connolly), the Commissioner of Public Works (Mr. Tweed), and the President of the Department of Parks (Mr. Sweeny) a Board of Apportionment, which, after providing for the interest of the city debt, and for the city's proportion of the State tax, shall appropriate at its pleasure all the money that is raised by taxation in the city. To make this extraordinary grant of power more acceptable, it is decreed that the amount raised in 1871 and 1872 shall not exceed a sum equal to two per cent. of the valuation already fixed for this year by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. And it is further provided that no bonds and stocks of the city or county, except those already authorized, shall be issued hereafter except by this board. But it is by their will alone that the rate of taxation is limited for two years to two per cent. of the present valuation. It will rest with them alone to determine what the rate shall be after the two years are ended, or to amend their law next year by striking out the limitation for 1872, and leaving the valuation wholly at their pleasure.

Meanwhile, to divert public attention from this practical Imperialism which the Democratic party has thus established, it imitates the policy of Louis Napoleon, who imitated the Roman despots, in amusing the people with games and public displays while they destroyed liberty. Thus there is a show of care about the public grounds, and of anxiety to complete the system of water supplies. There is an ostentation of charity to the poor. But while every man is glad that suffering is relieved, he shrugs his shoulders when he is asked if the money that relieved it was honestly gotten. While this is the outer show, the secret aim of the imperial ring is to dishearten opposition by showing its hopelessness, and to terrify capital by a relentless exercise of the mastery of property which the law bestows. It bribes to silence where it can, but it spares no blow, open or secret, to cripple those whom it fears, and the terrorism is deepened by the public knowledge that certain judges upon the bench are the supple tools of this enormous and arbitrary power, so that the citizen is conscious that he is deprived of the last remedy of injustice.

Thus the result of the ascendency of the Democratic party in New York is the destruction of popular government in the city, as it would have been in the country at large if the people of the United States had not chosen war as the least fearful alternative. Nor is this surprising. The Democratic party in its long national ascendency was steadily hostile to the fundamental principles of a free goverdment. It was a vast conspiracy to make slavery the fundamental law of the republic. That purpose required absolute national demoralization, and the great effort of the party was to produce it. A clear perception of the true spirit and principle of free popular government was fatal to Democratic dominance, and therefore the party ruthlessly sought to obscure it. In the city of New York the party has never lost its supremacy. The men who guide it to-day are politicians bred either in total ignorance or in utter contempt of American principles. They are brought in constant contact with the most ignorant and venal men; and without faith in individual honor, with the sincerest persuasion that money and fear are the master-keys of politics, they distrust mere honesty as hypocrisy, and undoubtedly despise "the people" and their representatives as heartily as Robert Walpole.

Any Democratic protest against this imperial power, whether from the mere adventurers of the party, like the *World*, or from honest men who cherish the vain illusion that they can control it, is swept away like a leaf upon Niagara. To-day the protestants of last spring are, either like the *World*, kissing the imperial feet, or, like those honest men, lending the prestige of their names and the weight of their votes to schemers whom they utterly distrust, and to practices which they abhor. The imperialism of the ring is the rule of corruption by money and by fear. It is a plague-spot in the centre of the American system. It is the fresh attack upon American institutions under the name of Democracy. Let the people of this country consider it well, and decide whether it is to restore the control of the National Government to such men and to such influences that our brothers died in the field, and that we are taxed to-day.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally, all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871
1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871
1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871
1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871
1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871
1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871
1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871
1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871
1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
115 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street.
This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
12 2 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm6

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London.
IN SUMS TO SUIT. 11 7 3m†

CITY OF BALTIMORE $1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore.—The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILIP SPAEDER vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa.; VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa. September Term, 1870, Nos. 97 and 98.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writs of *fieri facias* of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before such Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
E. C. MITCHELL,
2 2 10t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES HENRY FISHER, Esq., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the several accounts of PETER C. HOLLIS and HENRY P. MUIRHEAD, trustees under the will of CHARLES HENRY FISHER, deceased, for ELIZA G., ELLEN, JAMES LOGAN, and MAUD FISHER (as stated by P. C. Hollis, acting accountant), and to report distribution of the balances in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, February 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
GEORGE M. CONARROE,
2 3fmw 5t Auditor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15† BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A young man about nineteen years of age has been collecting money in the Sixteenth ward on the plea that it was intended as a present to an officer. The collector fraudulently represented himself as a clerk in a neighboring drug store.

—Charles O'Donnell, aged eight years, residing at No. 315 South Twentieth street, while chopping ice with an axe on Saturday last, cut one of his feet severely. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—William M. Bunn, Register of Wills, charged with perjury and embezzlement, had a further hearing before Alderman Devit, on Saturday, and was held to bail for another investigation on Saturday next.

—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the North Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Master, of which Rev. Dr. Hendrickson is pastor. There have recently been new heaters placed in the building, and the hot-air flues were placed too near the wainscotting, thus causing the fire. The Sunday-school was in session at the time, and quite a panic was occasioned among the children.

—The second anniversary of the Arch Street Mission School took place yesterday afternoon at the mission rooms, Vine street, above Seventeenth. There were a large number of persons present on the occasion, and the exercises were of an interesting and instructive character, consisting of prayer, singing, and addresses by John Thompson, Esq., B. F. Hines, Esq., Charles Higgins, Esq., and Rev. C. H. Payne.

—Henry Grindrod and Officer Lipp were arranged before Ald. Good, at Germantown, on Friday evening last.

Mr. Baker, a colored man, testified that some time between Christmas and New Year's a stable of Mr. Johnson, his employer, was broken open, and some goods belonging to witness were stolen; he afterwards saw Officer Lipp and he stated that the goods would be returned or that he would return them; witness saw Grindrod the day before the goods were returned, and he said he would return them if the prosecution was dropped; the goods were returned, and witness believed that they were returned by Grindrod, but he did not see who returned them; witness saw Officer Lipp the night before the goods were returned; he told witness that it was not worth while to get a warrant, that he had found where the goods were; witness promised not to prosecute, as the officer had promised to return the goods.

Detective Maguire, who had been detailed by the Mayor to investigate the charges against the officer, asked that Grindrod be held to bail for having stolen goods in his possession, and that Officer Lipp be held to answer the charge of compounding a felony.

Grindrod was held in $3000 bail and Officer Lipp in $1000 bail to answer at court.

Domestic Affairs.

—Yesterday morning the cadet barracks at West Point were partially burned.

—It is thought that Minister Schenck may be detained in this country for several weeks ere he proceeds to England.

—The Adelphi Theatre, of Boston, was burned on Saturday night and the Park House, adjoining it, was badly damaged.

—Four vessels are loading at the port of New York with provisions for France. They will each carry out ten thousand barrels of pork.

—The citizens of Leavenworth on Friday made the members of the Kansas Legislature the recipients of the finest banquet ever given in that State.

—Missouri, regarding the national capital as too far East, has concluded to instruct her Representatives in Congress to vote against any further appropriations to it while it remains at Washington.

—Funds and provisions are being rapidly collected in all parts of the United States for the benefit of those who have suffered through the disastrous consequences of the Franco-Prussian war.

Foreign Affairs.

—The navigation of the Seine has been reopened to Rouen.

—Small-pox is causing sad ravages in the Red River district.

—The Paris Government claims alone to possess executive powers.

—The Duke d'Aumale has issued an address to the French electors.

—The bridges and railways in France are rapidly being repaired.

—Bismarck has protested against the electoral disqualification decree of the Bordeaux Government.

—Bourbaki is reported to have died from wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

—It is reported that an attempt was made upon the life of General Trochu in Paris, and that it was unsuccessful.

—Over twenty thousand people have asked permission to leave Paris on account of the privations to which they are subjected.

—Minister Washburne is represented as having become greatly emaciated during his stay in Paris while the bombardment was progressing.

—The Germans had a series of engagements on the Swiss frontier with the rear guard of Bourbaki's army during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

—While the reports relative to the condition of Paris are very contradictory, yet there can be no doubt that great suffering continues to prevail among its inhabitants.

OBITUARY.

Thomas William Robertson.

This celebrated modern playwright is dead. He was born at Newark-upon-Trent in 1829, was brought on the stage from the cradle, his father being manager of the Lincolnshire Circus, with a family of thirteen children, all of whom embraced the drama as a profession. He was educated at Spalding, Lincolnshire; remained there till the age of seventeen, when he commenced that career which he followed with such persistency and indomitable pluck that success at last crowned his efforts. When but eighteen years of age he translated the *Corsican Brothers*, *Faust and Marguerite*, and several other plays for Lacy, the great dramatic publisher and bookseller, London. For a number of years he wrote dramas for the minor theatres, which met with only moderate success. He contributed also to *Punch* and *Fun* and various periodicals, and has written leading articles and dramatic criticisms for daily and weekly papers. Yet he struggled on through many and hard privations, and suffered all the well-known trials of young authors.

In 1855 he married a Miss Gordon, an actress. Mrs. Robertson died of consumption about seven years ago. Mr. Robertson's reputation was first established by the comedy *Society*, brought out at the Prince of Wales Theatre in November, 1865. It was followed by *Ours*, produced at the same establishment, September 12, 1866; by *Shadow Tree Shaft*, which proved a failure, produced at the Princess Theatre, February 6, 1867; by *Caste*, another success, first played at the Prince of Wales Theatre, April 6, and by *For Love*, at the New Holborn Theatre, October 5, 1867, and since that he has written *School*, *Progress*, *War*, and his last play, *Birth*, is now in rehearsal.

He was a keen observer of human nature, bright, witty, and vivacious, and, instead of following in the beaten track of other authors, he took his materials from what he saw around him. His characters are those of every-day life; his most ardent admirers, those who know its realities best. Always known as a straightforward, honest man, it is an established fact in London that he never forgot in his prosperity those who had been true to him in adversity.

To show how poor Robertson must have struggled with the scribbler's fate, we append a copy of a receipt which he gave in exchange for a folio of manuscript and ten pounds in 1865. The copy is made from the original:—

> LONDON, August 3, 1865.—In consideration of the sum of ten pounds, which I hereby acknowledge to have received, I sell you the manuscript which I now hand you, entitled *Passion Flowers*, a drama in three acts, written and composed by me.
> £10. THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

This play was never produced, and is still in the hands of the purchaser. Among the earliest efforts of Robertson's pen were the comedies of *Abroad and at Home and at Home and Abroad*, and the drama of *David Garrick*. Four years since the deceased married his second wife, a German girl, who was born in Baden, and whose acquaintance he had made in London during the season. By this lady he had one child, and that she exerted a strong influence on his after writings may be seen in his last drama, *War*, in which the heroine of the play is a German with an intense love for Fatherland.

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.

Borrowing American Ideas—The Object of the Visit of the Special Commissioners.

The Washington *Republican* says:—Governor Jushe Hirobumie Ito, Assistant Minister of Finance of the empire of Japan and Special Commissioner to the United States of America, is a man of rank, formerly a retainer of Chosin, the second prince of importance in the empire of Japan since the last successful revolution. Through Chosin, Ito was educated and sent to Europe for a short sojourn. After his return from Europe he was made Governor of Hiogo, and from his uniform kindness and courtesy to foreigners resident there won a greater degree of regard from them than any other Japanese official had obtained that had come in contact with them. About a year ago, when the present Government of Japan became consolidated, Chosin was made Secretary of the Treasury. Ito was placed immediately under him, and has since that time really superintended the financial affairs of the country.

About ten years since the Japanese Government purchased the machinery and dies of a mint, and had it set up at Osacca, and soon after the works were erected at that place the Japanese Government sent over about two millions of dollars' worth of old Japanese coins to be refined according to the standard of the United States (900). This was done at the instigation of Ito, who had just then assumed his position in the Treasury Department. When this bullion was returned it was coined into money—tokens for the Empire of Japan of the same fineness, size, shape, and value as those issued in the United States. Thus they have gold coins in all things equal to our double eagle, eagle, half and quarter eagles; in a word, the Japanese Government has taken the decimal system of coinage of the United States for the benefit of their mercantile interests.

In conversation with Governor Ito yesterday, he remarked that he had selected our system of coinage after the examination of the reports of agents sent abroad to examine the different systems, and had arrived at the conclusion that the United States plan was preferable to any other. But it was soon found that further and greater reforms in the financial administration were necessary before it could be said to be on a sound footing. The late revolution has changed Japan from a feudal Government to a consolidated central one. Under the old *regime* the money that was necessary for the maintainance of the Government was assessed on the different feudal princes. They in turn demanded the money from the lesser nobility, and so it was continued down to the merchant and dealer. Since the ownership of the daimios' territories has been vested in the central government, and the princes and common people being alike subject only to the rule of the Emperor, the old mode of taxation is found to be impracticable. Hence the advent of the imperial commissioner. He visits Washington to place himself in communication with our Treasury Department, and proposes to post himself thoroughly in our different systems of central and local taxation, the revenue and its sources, the tariff and all custom house affairs.

GROCERIES. ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 tustu† PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee,

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

VACANT, SECOND-STORY ROOM, WITH Board, at No. 1123 SPRUCE Street. 2 2thsmt3t*

INSURANCE.

Fire, inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871..$3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70........$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
—$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870......................$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·09
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)............$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..........$600·358·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. **1870.**

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL..$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

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MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,
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Robert Pearce,
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Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rumby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company,
OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 8 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well-secured Ground Rent of $150 a Year. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4s8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms, Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SELF-OILING ADjustable Hangers and Pedestals and Mill Gearing on hand and made to order.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
9 m§ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining width and length.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ N. South EIGHTEENTH Street.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

REVENUE STAMPS

Of all denominations and in any quantity can be had

AT

The Principal Depot

FOR THE SALE OF

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

AND AT THE

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 105 South FIFTH Street,

(One door below Chesnut).

Revenue Stamps printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, etc.

Address all orders to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

BLACK SILKS

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Good Black Gros Grains for $1·50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1·75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2·00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2·50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3·50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4·50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. **727**

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$200,000

WORTH OF

CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE

TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.

Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 stuth1m

WINES.

SHERRY WINE,

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADE,

VERY CHOICE, FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.

Also, our well-known Table Sherry,

In casks of 20 gallons, at $1·50 per gallon, or $2·75 by the five-gallon demijohn.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PRESSES FOR STAMPING FELT, BUCKram, Straw and Sheet Metal, Moulds and Dies for any shape.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

PUNCHING, CUTTING, SCORING AND Perforating Machines for paper and metals.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Commencing THIS (MONDAY), Feb. 6, 1871.
GALA SEASON OF
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.
ESPECIAL NOTICE.
ONE NIGHT OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF ALL THE ARTISTS.
Balfe's exquisite and ever-popular Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
ROSE HERSEE, FANNIE GOODWIN, CAMPBELL, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, SEGUIN, CHATTERSON, ETC.
GRAND FANFARE AND CONCERT IN THE MARKET SCENE.
MISS JENNY VON BUSK
in "The Nightingale," "Allenell," and Meyerbeer's Gipsy Song.
MR. JOSEPH HERRMANS
in Aria—"Don Giovanni," Mozart, and "The Rover is Free."
THE CHILD AMERICUS
in Grand Fantaisie and Concerto—"Elfin Ripplings," accompanied by the Grand Orchestra.
THIS (Monday) NIGHT, Feb. 6.

The Bohemian Girl has ever been one of the most popular operas in the Repertoire of the English Opera Company. Its performance by this company has always attracted the most immense houses. It is so full of melody and beauty that each presentation seems to give fresh zest to the public desire for it.

TUESDAY—Benefit of C. W. CAMPBELL and J. F. ZIMMERMAN.
The popular and favorite "MARTHA."
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of the Popular Contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN.
MOZART'S MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
THURSDAY........................IL TROVATORE
First Appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON.
FRIDAY, Benefit of America's Favorite Tenor, WILLIAM CASTLE.
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.
First time in English in this city.
SATURDAY, GALA FAREWELL MATINEE.
Appearance of all the Artistes.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SATURDAY NIGHT, ONE NIGHT ONLY,
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA—Gounod's FAUST—IN GERMAN.
Conductor.........................Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission, $1; Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Ampitheatre, 25 cents.
Secured seats at the Academy and at North's Music store. 2 6

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TWO MORE GRAND CONCERTS
BY
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been completed to give two additional

GRAND CONCERTS,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, and THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the celebrated Pianist,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
and his
UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA,
many of whom are
EMINENT SOLOISTS.

The programmes will be entirely new. On Wednesday evening, in compliance with numerous requests, will be performed the entire

SYMPHONY No. 6, PASTORALE.......Beethoven
Admission Tickets..........................One Dollar
Reserved Seats....................Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle..................................Fifty Cents
Gallery.................................Twenty-five Cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subscription Tickets for Two Concerts, including Reserved Seats, Two Dollars. Can be obtained on Thursday and Friday, February 9 and 10, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store only, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

The regular sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Saturday, the 11th, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office, of the Academy.

Full programmes can be obtained at the Ticket Office and principal Music Stores. 2 6tf

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT............ Lessee and Manager
CARD.—The Manager announces that, after many weeks of preparation, will be presented on
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 6,
and until further notice, including a
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock,
THE MOST GORGEOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE ever produced in Philapelphia, founded upon historical and
ROMANTIC EVENTS OF THE CRUSADES,
written and invented by Joseph C. Foster, Esq., entitled the
OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
WITH
FIFTEEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
EXTENSIVE MACHINERY, ETC.
MAGNIFICENT AND GORGEOUS PROPERTIES, TROPHIES, ETC.
Elaborate and Costly Wardrobes, Banners, Bannerets, etc.
Wonderful Prismatic Illusions,
Marches, Tableaux, etc.
the whole involving an
OUTLAY OF OVER $15,000.
The characters will be represented by
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SIX FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
(Prior to his departure for Europe),
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 6,
MR. CLARKE
AS MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
in the comedy expressly adapted for him by Sterling Coyne,
A WIDOW HUNT,
and as the comic hero of Poole's laughable comedy,
PAUL PRY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
SECOND WEEK—GREAT SUCCESS.
LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
LURLINE.
Sir Rupert the Reckless...Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LYDIA THOMPSON.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
SATURDAY—LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE.

MÆNNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, February 14.

One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Cards of Admission $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Extra lady's ticket $1 each, to be had at L. Meyer's, No. 1415 Chesnut street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, R. T. Schmidt's, No. 610 Arch street, J. A. Payne, No. 219 S. Broad street, Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 18 tF14

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CORNER TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,
owing to its immense success the past week, will remain a few days longer.
Receptions from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M.
Admission, 35 cents.
Children, 25 cents. 2 3 3t*

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

The most durable Green
will not fade, is brighter Color,
costs less than any other be-
cause it will paint twice as
much surface, Ground pure
only by the manufacturers
Sold by all paint dealers,
Office 122 N. 4th St.

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ uth EIGHTEENTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAWYERS.

IT is perhaps not always an easy matter to decide exactly what are the duties and responsibilities of a lawyer to his client and the public, but it is very certain that the theory upon which some lawyers practice, that they owe nothing to the public, and that it is their business to win every case they may be engaged in, by any possible means, is disgraceful to the legal profession. Lawyers are officers of the courts, and as such are endowed with privileges which laymen do not possess. These privileges are conferred upon them with the idea that they will aid in the administration of justice, the supposition being that in presenting the case of a client every care will be taken to secure him his legal rights and to prevent him from being oppressed by the prosecution. When a legal adviser, however, sets out to win the reputation of procuring acquittals, no matter how desperate may be the cases he defends, he will speedily degenerate into a nuisance of the most decided character, and it is not creditable that the legal profession should contain so many men of this character. There are, of course, plenty of lawyers of unimpeachable integrity, who would, under no circumstances, resort to unworthy means to benefit their clients; but it is undeniable that, among the Quarter Sessions practitioners especially, there are individuals who make it a regular business to prevent criminals from being brought to punishment. There is abundant evidence of this furnished almost daily, but it is seldom that so plain a case is made out against a member of the bar as there was on Saturday, during the trial of John Fitzgerald on the charge of murder. The father of the prisoner testified that Mr. John E. B. Campbell, who officiated as counsel for the defense, endeavored to induce him to swear that his son was insane, and also that he had been threatened by Mr. Campbell with twelve years' imprisonment if he remained to testify. This most outrageous attempt to defeat the ends of justice very properly received emphatic notice from Judges Allison and Paxson, who advised Mr. Campbell of the important fact that he is bound by his oath as a member of the bar "to act with true fidelity to the court as well as the client," and Mr. Campbell was accordingly held to answer the charge against him to-morrow, when the whole affair will be investigated.

The defendant in the trial above mentioned and the principal witnesses against him are poor, ignorant colored people, and the lawyer evidently considered that he had an excellent opportunity to fix up the case to suit himself, and thus add to his reputation as a successful criminal practitioner by securing the acquittal of his client, and he, in all probability, imagined that he was doing a fine stroke of legitimate business, especially as he is probably aware of the same game having been played by other Quarter Sessions practitioners, with immense benefit to their business interests. That evidence has been manipulated over and over again by lawyers acting for the defense, especially in the Court of Quarter Sessions, there is plenty of superficial evidence to prove; but there has certainly not lately been an instance of a lawyer being accused in open court of a deliberate attempt to persuade witnesses to perjure themselves as Mr. Campbell was on Saturday. We sincerely hope that the investigation into this case will be as thorough as its importance demands, and that if Mr. Campbell is guilty he will be punished as he deserves. All the respectable members of the bar are interested in denouncing and discountenancing such practices as are too often resorted to in all the courts, but especially in the Quarter Sessions, by men who follow the law as a trade, and who have no ideas of decency or of the responsibilities they owe to their profession or the community; and it is also the duty of the Judges to exercise a suitable amount of vigilance to prevent lawyers from overstepping the bounds of their legitimate duties, and becoming the aiders and abettors of the worst classes of criminals.

AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

A CABLE despatch states that, at a late meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the two Liverpool members of Parliament united in expressing the comfortable conviction that "all native-born Americans cherish an affection for England, and that it was the alien residents of the United States alone who were hostile to Great Britain." This opinion was probably predicated on the fact that it is only such raw Irishmen as Ben. Butler, in the House of Representatives, or such late importations from the Emerald Isle as Charles Sumner and Zach Chandler, in the Senate, that ever venture to breathe any other sentiments than those of unalterable love for our dear old step-mother on the other side of the Atlantic. We have so many causes for gratitude that it is impossible to forget and ignore them all. We know how nobly the Hessians and the merciless savages were employed to murder American citizens during the Revolutionary war; how our Capitol was burned down, and our frontiers ravaged by Indian allies of the red-coats, during the war of 1812; and how, during the late war, when our energies were absorbed in a conflict with the Rebels, Great Britain did her utmost to destroy our commerce, to strengthen the hands of our domestic foes, and to break up the Union forever. For all these favors, conjoined to an unceasing warfare upon American industry and an unchangeable jealousy of American progress, the native-born citizens of the United States are, of course, profoundly grateful. As their gratitude for the favors lavished upon them during the Revolutionary era began to cool, the new occurrences which precipitated the war of 1812 and marked its progress gave new force to their friendly sentiments; and as they were forgetting the events of 1812, the occurrences of the war of the Rebellion, and the kind aid and sympathy then displayed by Great Britain, served to swell all native American hearts once more with profound gratitude. If a series of injuries such as no one independent people has ever suffered at the hands of another should engender friendship, we ought to be fast friends of Great Britain.

WHATEVER may be the motive of the parties who have brought a charge of embezzlement and perjury against William M. Bunn, Register of Wills of the city of Philadelphia, it is to be hoped that an official holding such an important and lucrative office, by the suffrages of the Republican party, will be able to establish his complete innocence of the imputed offenses. Mr. Bunn is charged with having sworn to an exaggerated statement of the expenses incurred in his contest for a seat in the Legislature, and with having received from the treasury a much larger sum than he was entitled to for such expenses: and it is to be hoped, for the honor of the city, that such charges cannot be sustained against one who now holds a position which should be filled only by a man of unblemished integrity. It has grown to be entirely too much the custom among men who possess real or imaginary political influence to use that influence in furthering schemes for perpetrating downright robbery upon the people; and as the charge made against Bunn implies that he has been guilty of one of the worst offenses of this character, we hope, for his credit and the credit of the party that placed him in his present lucrative and honorable position, that he can make a full and satisfactory explanation. No political organization can long bear up under the odium of the leadership of shameless thieves, and no party can gain the continuous support of the people for a set of candidates who notoriously rob them; so that, for Bunn's sake, as well as for the sake of the Republican party, we trust he has a complete defense to the startling accusations made against him.

THE SENATE has passed a resolution authorizing the President to despatch one or more naval vessels from New York to France with breadstuffs and provisions, to be contributed by the people of the United States for the relief of those who have suffered by the ravages of the war. This is an eminently proper and humane movement, and we hope it may be vigorously followed up. It is impossible to estimate the damage done, in a thickly populated country, by the enforced suppression of industry, and it is only too probable that exterior aid alone can save tens of thousands of Frenchmen from starvation. In the humane work of relief the United States should do their full share, and it only needs a good organization of the proposed movement and a clear explanation of its necessity to secure liberal contributions from the ample stores of America. No difference of sympathy in regard to parties to the present quarrel should retard the collection of the proposed supplies. The Germans themselves are doing their best to feed starving Frenchmen, and we too could not grant aid to any nation which has a stronger claim upon our assistance than that which sent us armies and fleets to ensure the success of our Revolutionary struggle.

THE SECOND UNION LEAGUE ART RECEPTION will take place on next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 11 o'clock. The last reception, it will be remembered, was composed entirely of contributions from Philadelphia artists, but the second one will include many works by some of the most celebrated painters of New York, Boston, and other places. The exhibition promises to be unusually interesting, and it will be more enjoyable than the first, as the number of tickets will be limited and a crowd thus avoided.

PRODIGIOUS LIBERALITY.

A Merchant Loses a Pocket-book Containing $10,000—Recovers the Treasure and Promises a Reward of $10—The Reward Not Paid.

One evening last week a merchant visited Wood's Theatre, taking with him a pocket book containing $10,000. This he lost in the house that night, but was not aware of the fact till next morning, when he realized his loss to the fullest extent.

Hastening to the theatre he entered the vestibule in a most confused condition, and rushing up to the Treasurer, exclaimed in a most frenzied manner, "My pocket-book! my pocket-book!"

The Treasurer, not knowing of the loss, was in the dark in regard to what appeared to him an insane demand.

"My pocket-book! my pocket-book!" again was repeated, when the Treasurer, recovering his self-possession, queried, "What pocket-book?"

"The pocket-book I lost here last evening," came the answer from the distressed merchant.

Thinking, doubtless, that he had lost a pocket-book, the Treasurer called down stairs the colored girl Caroline, who attended to the sweeping in the dress-circle, and on questioning her ascertained that she had picked up the pocket-book, which she had contemplated bringing to the box-office after she had accomplished her work. The merchant at once identified the pocket-book, and proving property, it was at once restored to him. He was so overcome at its recovery that, in the fullness of his heart, which was slopping over with gratitude, he promised her ten dollars, but she has not yet received it, and has now given up all hope of the promised reward.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Victor Emanuel evinces symptoms of heresy, though Antonelli declares that, when the King is seriously ill, he is always a most devout Catholic.

NOTICES.

ELEGANT SUITS FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY.
ELEGANT SUITS FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY.
SPLENDID OVERCOATS, REALLY CHEAP.
SPLENDID OVERCOATS, REALLY CHEAP.
BOYS' CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.
BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING,
BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING, at
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HATS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT STREET.
Patronage respectfully solicited. 1 3 fmw12t

LOST.

LOST—AN ACCEPTANCE OF CHARLES VEZIN & CO., drawn by Hall & Vezin, dated January 3, 1871, at 4 months, for four thousand one hundred and fifty ($4150) dollars, has been lost, mislaid, or stolen.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

A liberal reward will be paid for its return.
KURTZ & HOWARD,
2 6 6t* No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF J. E. CALDWELL & CO expires this day by limitation.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
and will continue the business at No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES E. CALDWELL,
RICHARD A. LEWIS,
JOSEPH H. BRAZIER,
GEORGE W. BANKS,
J. ALBERT CALDWELL,
HUGH B. HOUSTON.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871. 2 4 6t

SKATING PARKS.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 6.
The Management respectfully announce their last
GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE,
And promise to make arrangements which will make this THE event of the Skating Season.
FULL BANDS OF MUSIC.
DANCING IN THE LARGE DINING ROOM.
Admission as usual. Masks, etc., at the Rink, by A. M. WAAS.
REMEMBER THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 6.
LAST GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE.
No postponement on account of changes in the weather.
1t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

WANTS.

W A N T E D,
A STORE,
On Chesnut or Eighth Street.
ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,
"F. B. K."
2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
BRADBURY'S PIANOS,
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
3 4† WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

"PUSH THINGS!"

AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
They are "PUSHING THINGS,"
And have PUSHED OFF
Nearly all the fine Winter Stock
Of Gentlemen's Excellent Clothes,
And Superior Clothes for Boys.

COME AND CARRY AWAY
What is left of our Excellent Winter Stock!
Prices so low that you can hardly see them!

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.
CUSTOMER WORK
Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with
CUTTERS
Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

$7000, $7500, AND OTHER AMOUNTS TO loan on mortgage. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 4 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 29 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

NEW SHIRTING LINENS.

In addition to our usual very extensive stock of FIRST-CLASS IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, we have received new invoices for Spring Sales of
690 PIECES GOLDEN-FLAX IRISH LINENS.
MEDIUM IRISH LINENS, IMPERIAL IRISH LINENS.
RICHARDSON SON'S & OWDEN'S LINENS, ALL QUALITIES.
PRICES STILL LOWER! OUR NEW PRICE LISTS!
We are careful to give to our customers the benefit of any decline of prices in Europe, and take pleasure in notifying our friends that WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL OUR FIRST-CLASS LINENS
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
MILLIKEN'S SHIRT BOSOMS.
We are now prepared to supply our CELEBRATED SHIRT BOSOMS of every style and quality.
PRICES OF BOSOMS REDUCED TO CORRESPOND TO THE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF LINENS. 1 14 smfm

DRY GOODS.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.
GOOD BLACK SILKS
UNDER VALUE,
BETWEEN SEASONS.
1 27 mws3mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
608 CHESNUT STREET,
9 1 PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
Charles Macalester,
Edward W. Clark,
Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw‡

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Robins,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,
J. Livingston Erringer,
R. P. McCullagh,
Edwin M. Lewis,
James L. Claghorn,
Benjamin B. Comegys,
Augustus Heaton,
F. Ratchford Starr,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edward Y. Townsend,
John D. Taylor,
Hon. William A. Porter.
OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 3 fmw‡

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.
For Premiums and Interest .... $1,209,748·59
Losses during the year ...... $297,200·00
Purchase of Policies, Commissions, Taxes, etc. etc.. 211,155·86— 508,355·86
Net surplus for the year............ $701,393·74
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIA— FOR LOSSES.
Invested in United States Stocks, Philadelphia City Loan, Pennsylvania Railroad Loan, Bank Stocks, etc. .... $886,503·54
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on property worth double the amount, Ground Rents, Company's Office, etc. .... 2,671,792·34—$3,558,295·88
Market value December 31, 1870..... $3,651,291·58

The Board of Trustees has resolved to divide the net surplus among the holders of policies in force on the 31st ultimo on the Contribution plan, applicable to the reduction of premiums or premium notes, when the next annual payment falls due, and has decided to receive the Scrip Dividends of the year 1868 in payment at the same time.

TRUSTEES.
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry C. Townsend,
Thomas W. Davis,
Joseph M. P. Price,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Henry C. Howell,
Edmund A. Souder,
Rodolphus Kent,
Samuel J. Christian,
James C. Pease,
Warner M. Rasin,
Frederic A. Hoyt,
Anthony J. Drexel,
John G. Brenner,
Benjamin Coates,
Richard S. Newbold,
James B. McFarland,
William P. Hacker,
Joseph B. Trotter,
William H. Kern,
James Euston,
Edward M. Needles,
Ellwood Johnson,
James Long,
John G. Repplier,
George H. Stuart,
William C. Houston.

OFFICERS.
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Actuary.
HORATIO STEPHENS, Secretary.
BENJ. KENDALL, Assistant Actuary.
HENRY AUSTIE, Assistant Secretary.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND, Solicitor.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
EDW. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 WALNUT Street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 WALNUT Street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 3 P. M. daily. 2-3 6 9 11 13

REWARDS.

$5000 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of February 2, 1871, from the KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia, TWENTY-FOUR ($24,000) THOUSAND U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865, January and July, numbered as follows:—

82,067	151,565	203,516	203,551	204,331
68,716	203,510	203,517	204,262	204,332
68,717	203,511	203,518	204,328	204,333
71,864	203,514	203,519	204,329	204,334
171,564	203,515	203,520	204,330	

Also, FIVE THOUSAND ($5000) U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1867, Nos. as follows:—
180,898 | 188,193 | 188,194 | 188,195 | 2157
Five Thousand Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the bonds, or in proportion to the amount recovered.
Information to be sent to
DAVID SCULL,
No. 918 FRANKLIN STREET,
Or C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
2 3 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

$3000 REWARD.—Stolen from Kensington National Bank February 2, 1871, $10,000 5-20 January and July 1865 coupon bonds, Nos.

148,711	$1000	61,393	$1000
148,712	1000	93,919	1000
133,795	1000	126,425	1000
133,797	1000	121,127	1000
121,124	1000	61,898	1000

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds, or in proportion to the amount received. Information to be sent to
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
2 6 3t No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

STOLEN.
From KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, on the 2d of February, 1871, Seven Thousand Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 and 1864, May and November (Coupons), Nos. as follows:—

5,921	$1000	23,154	$1000
15,199	1000	23,155	1000
1,323	500	67,032	1000
1,324	500	67,331	1000

Any information of the above communicate to GEORGE DEHAVEN, No. 31 COLUMBIA Avenue; or C. T. YERKES, Jr., & Co., No. 20 S. THIRD Street, where a liberal reward will be given. 2 3 3t

STOLEN.
From KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, on the 2d of February, 1871, the following 5-20 bonds:—

No. 74,564, July, '65..	$1000	No. 17,729, M'y & Nov.	$500
" 32,052 " " ..	500	" 7,143 " "	500
" 21,596 " " ..	100	" 7,144 " "	500
" 21,597 " " ..	100	" 7,319 " "	500
" 21,598 " " ..	100	" 19,963 " "	500
" 17,737, M'y & Nov	1000	" 2,743 " "	50
" 17,738 " "	1000		

Also,

4,547, M'y & Nov. '65..	$100	7421, May & Nov. '64..	$100
10,162 " "	100	2675 " "	50
22,702 " "	100	1939, May & Nov. '62..	50
22,703 " "	100		

Any information of above communicate to
C. T. YERKES, JR., & Co.,
2 4 2t No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT on Saturday evening Mr. J. S. Clarke was greeted by an immense audience which filled every inch of room in the auditorium. The comedian was welcomed by the heartiest applause, and his performance of the part of "Bob Acres" excited enthusiastic demonstrations of pleasure. Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*, while it falls below the *The School for Scandal* as a work of art, is such a piece as no modern dramatist but Sheridan could have written, and the brightness of its wit and the heartiness of its humor have ever made it a favorite. The character of "Bob Acres" is one of the best in Mr. Clarke's *repertoire*, and it is certainly irresistibly funny, especially in the scene where "Bob" is beguiled into sending a challenge and the duel scene, where his courage evaporates with extraordinary rapidity as the fatal moment arrives when his precious carcase will be in deadly peril.

This evening Mr. Clarke will personate "Major Wellington de Boots" and "Paul Pry."

On Wednesday afternoon the comedy of *Fox and Goose* will be represented for the benefit of the author, Mr. J. D. Stockton. *Fox and Goose* is a capital piece, and as Mr. Stockton is a Philadelphian, his fellow-citizens should show their appreciation of his talents as a dramatist by crowding the house on this occasion.

AT THE CHESNUT a romantic drama by J. C. Foster entitled *The Old Man of the Mountain* will be produced with new scenery, dresses, and appointments. This piece is founded upon the romantic events of the crusades, and it is said to be intensely interesting. In order to produce it the company has been largely increased, and it promises to be one of the finest spectacles exhibited in this city for a long time.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Walter Lennox has joined the Chesnut Street Company as low comedian. On Saturday evening he was greeted with tumultuous applause when he appeared as "Jacques," the mock duke, in the comedy of *The Honeymoon*, which must have convinced him that he has a firm place in the regards of the playgoers of this city. Mr. Lennox is an excellent actor, and he was one of the chief attractions at the Chesnut several years ago, when he was a member of the company under Mr. Sinn's management.

AT THE ARCH a piece entitled *Lurline* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a season of six performances of English and one of German opera will commence this evening with the ever popular *Bohemian Girl*. In the market scene a concert performance will be given by Miss Jenny von Busk, Miss Alma Krause, Mr. Joseph Herrmans, Mr. W. Lotti, and the child Americus.

To-morrow evening *Martha* will be performed for the benefit of Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, the treasurer of the troupe, and Mr. C. W. Campbell, the box book-keeper of the Academy. Both of these gentlemen deserve well of the public, and they should have a crowded house.

On Wednesday Mrs. Seguin will have a benefit, when *The Marriage of Figaro* will be given; on Thursday *Trovatore* will be performed, with Miss Emma Howson as "Leonora;" on Friday *Fidelio* will be represented for the first time in English in this city for Mr. Castle's benefit; on Saturday there will be a grand matinee, and on Saturday evening *Faust* will be sung in German.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl and other living curiosities will be on exhibition every afternoon and evening until further notice.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the Excelsior Female Minstrels will commence a series of performances this evening with a great bill of attractions.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of novelties are announced for this evening's performance.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a piece entitled *A Day in Paris* and the comedy of *The Widow's Strategy* will be represented this evening. The "Child Wonder," little Vic., will appear in a number of her specialties.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Slocum's funny burlesque of *The Great City* will be represented this evening.

ROTHERMEL's picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

THEODORE THOMAS announces two more grand orchestral concerts, to be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 16th and 17th. Entirely new programmes will be presented, and on Wednesday evening, in compliance with a general request, Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" will be given entire. Subscription tickets for the two concerts can be obtained at the Music Store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday next.

The Double-Headed Girl—An Examination Made by Well-known Medical Men.

Since the arrival in this city of the curiosity known as the "double headed girl," which for some days past has been on exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall, there has been a variety of opinions expressed as to whether it really was the wonderful curiosity claimed, or whether a fraud was being perpetrated upon the public. In order to settle the point, Drs. D. W. Bliss and A. J. Borland, eminent medical practitioners of this city, acting at the suggestion of many citizens, yesterday made application to make a medical examination of the dual character. After consultation with the proprietors of the exhibition, it was decided to accede to the request, and accordingly yesterday afternoon the examination was made.

We regret that Dr. Bliss was so much engaged yesterday evening as to render it impossible for him to write out his scientific report. Suffice it to say that the examination was entirely satisfactory, and revealed the fact that the representations made by the management are entirely correct; the girl being of but one body, with two heads, four arms and feet, two sets of lungs, two hearts, and one physical organization. The doctors express themselves as entirely satisfied that the girl is the most wonderful human being on the face of the earth.—*Washington Republican.*

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS. CORSETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

REMITTENT FEVERS.—THE WAY TO ESCAPE THEM.—A dose of PLANTATION BITTERS, taken night and morning, will enable the system to *repel* the deleterious influence of these fruitful sources of epidemic disease. It is in evidence that in many instances where the greater portion of the population of an entire settlement have been prostrated by bilious remittent fevers, the few who have had sufficient forecast to take the Bitters as a *preventive* have escaped the scourge. As a remedy after an attack has actually commenced, this celebrated tonic and anti-bilious elixir is invariably efficacious. In such cases, if taken after the fever is off, it will soon control the paroxysms, and when the patient is convalescent, it will restore the appetite and recruit the strength more rapidly than any other stomachic and invigorant in use.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

JOHNS—WADE.—On Thursday morning, February 2d, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. March, Mr. EDWIN JOHNS to Miss VIRGINIA WADE, all of this city.

MUHLING—GLEDHILL.—On January 19th, 1870, by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. CHARLES MUHLING to Miss LYDIA GLEDHILL, both of this city.

McLEAN—WELSH.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, RICHARD A. MCLEAN, of this city, to Miss MAGGIE A. WELSH, formerly of Pottsville, Pa.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—On the 4th instant, at his residence in Merchantville (near Welwood Station), WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, of the firm of Graham, McFarland & Co., of Philadelphia, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 8th instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Colestown Cemetery.

PERRY.—On the 4th instant, SARAH R., wife of Robert Perry, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1228 South Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church Cemetery.

WAINWRIGHT.—On the 4th instant, SALLIE E. WAINWRIGHT, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her aunt, No. 627 Vine street, on Tuesday, the 1th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the 5th instant, at his residence, Collegeville, above Holmesburg, HARDING WILLIAMS, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be waiting to convey the friends from the city to the funeral at the office of E. S. Earley, Tenth and Green streets, at 10 o'clock precisely. Funeral will proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTER AND DEALER.

JOHN

WANAMAKER,

IMPORTER OF

AND

DEALER IN

MEN'S WEAR,

818 AND 820

CHESNUT

STREET.

IMPORTER AND DEALER.

LETTER PRESS COPIES CAN BE TAKEN from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. 12 29

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17½

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf½

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.
Due notice will be given when the Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be ready for the payment of Taxes.
ROBERT H. BEATTY,
1 31 6t Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf½

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1871.
The Second Art Reception will occur at the Union League Building on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 10 and 11, from six to eleven o'clock. Members can obtain a limited number of tickets by personal or written application at the office.
GEO. H. BOKER, Chairman.
February 6, 1871. 2 6 6t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.
The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 4t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 1?t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FEBRUARY 6, 1871.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer YAZOO, will close at this office at 7 A. M., 7th inst.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

BOARD OF TRADE OFFICE, No. 505 CHESNUT Street
Stated annual meeting of the Association for choice of officers and Executive Council, and other business, on MONDAY EVENING, February 6, at 8 o'clock.
1t A. J. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
R. PATTERSON,
2 2 10t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw½

STOKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the NEW ERA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, the NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, and the CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be held at the office, No. 129 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, TUESDAY, 14th February, 1871, at 4½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN WANAMAKER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, February 3, 1871. 2 4*

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
A public temperance meeting will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Address by Rev. J. M. HINSON. Subject—"Moderate Drinking."
Question for discussion—"What is the best manner of securing the enforcement of our temperance laws?" To be opened by R. H. HINCKLEY, Jr., Esq.
Music by a quartette under the direction of HENRY C. DAVIS, Esq.
The public are invited. 1t

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.
The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street.
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street.
The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan, and Martin.
The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.
Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6m56t

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom

on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

FOR SALE, MEDIUM SIZE, MODERATE price, very desirable House, No. 2007 Walnut street. Back buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
1 28 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

MACHINERY.

COTTON AND WOOL FINISHING MAchines, Shears, Brushing, Napping and Fulling, Lapping and Measuring Machines, Iron Temples, New Cutters and Ledgers, and repairs a specialty.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9½ 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street, is now open daily at 11 o'clock. Patients treated free of charge.
S. D. GROSS, M. D., President.
Dr. L. A. DUHRING,
Attending Physician. 1 30mwf 6t*

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence which Jay Cooke & Co. commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, they now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties to their friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

PROFITABLENESS.—United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

$1100 currency invested now in United States $5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $52. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7·30s will yield per year in gold, $80·60. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable at 1·10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by

Bowen & Fox, 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
Glendening, Davis & Co, No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
Townsend Whelen & Co., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
Barker Bros. & Co., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
William Painter & Co., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
T. A. Biddle & Co., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
Bull & North, No. 131 South THIRD Street.
Sterling & Co., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
P. S. Peterson & Co., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
B. K. Jamison & Co., N.W. cor. THIRD and CHESNUT.
Emory, Benson & Co., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
Narr & Lardner, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
John S. Rushton & Co., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
Wallace & Keene, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
George J. Boyd, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. Wiltbank, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
J. H. Trotter, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. Palmer & Co., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
John K. Wildman, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
Bioren & Co., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
W. T. Elbert, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
Charles B. Keen, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
D. M. Robinson & Co., No. 133 South THIRD Street.
Wm. C. Morgan & Co., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
Samuel Work, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
Raley & Wilson, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
C. & W. Y. Heberton, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
James E. Lewars & Co.,
1 26 No. 29 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travelers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.
When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1200 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.
They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.
Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.
For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 28 PHILADELPHIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 25½

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

25 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwt

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

FINANCIAL,

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.
These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.
For further particulars, inquire of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
C. & H. BORIE. 2 1 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

8 26½ PHILADELPHIA.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

THE MALEFACTORS'S VIOLIN.

FROM THE FRENCH OF ERCKMANN-CHATRAIN.

Carl Hafitz had spent six years in working at thorough-bass; he had studied Haydn, Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini; he was in the full enjoyment of robust health, and of a modest fortune which allowed him to pursue his artistic vocation. In a word, he had all the requisites for composing grand and beautiful music—except the one little indispensable thing—inspiration.

Every day, filled with noble ardor, he would take to his master very long and harmonically very good scores—every phrase of which, unfortunately, went to the account of Peter, or James, or Christopher.

Master Albertus, seated in his great armchair, smoking his pipe, with his feet on the andirons and his elbow on the table, would set to work to strike out his pupil's original discoveries, one after the other. Carl would cry with vexation, get angry, argue—but the old master would placidly open one of his innumerable music-books, and, with his finger on the passage, say:—

"Look there, my boy!"

Then Carl would hang his head and despair of the future.

But one fine morning, when he had handed in to Master Albertus, under his own name, a fantasia of Baccherini, with scraps from Viotti, the old gentleman's composure gave way.

"Carl!" cried he, "do you take me for an ass? Do you think I don't notice your wretched stealings? Really this is too bad!"

Then, seeing him in consternation at this address,

"See here," said he, "I think it very likely you are cheated by your own memory, and take your own reminiscences for invention; but, decidedly, you are getting too fat; you drink too good wine, and, what is more, you are too loose in counting your glasses. That is what clogs the channels of your intelligence. You must get lean!"

"Lean!"

"Yes!—or give up music. It is not science you lack, but ideas. The thing is very simple. If you passed your life in coating the strings of your violin with a thick layer of grease, how could they ever vibrate?"

These words of Master Albertus were a gleam of sudden illumination for Hafitz.

"If I have to wear myself to a skeleton," cried he, "I shall shrink from no sacrifice. Since it is matter which clogs my soul, I will grow lean!"

His features, at this moment, spoke such heroism that Master Albertus was touched; he embraced his dear pupil and wished him good luck.

By the next day Carl Hafitz, with wallet and staff, left the hotel of the "Three Pigeons" and the brewery of "King Gambrinus" for a long journey.

He set out for Switzerland.

Unluckily, by the end of six months, though nis plumpness was considerably reduced, his inspiration was none the better for it.

"Could there be an unluckier fellow than I?" thought he. "Fasting or good living—water, wine, beer—nothing can screw up my soul to sublimity pitch. What I have done to deserve so dismal a fate? While a crowd of ignoramuses are producing remarkable works, I, with all my science, all my work, all my courage—I don't come to anything! Oh, Heaven is not just! No, it is not just!"

Thus meditating, he was plodding along the road from Bruck to Friburg. Night was falling; he began to lag, and was ready to drop with weariness.

At this moment he perceived, by the moonlight, an old shanty, squatted a little back from the road, with steep roof and ramshackle door, shattered window-panes, and chimney in ruins. Nettles and briars grew thick about it, and the little window in the roof scarcely peeped out over the bramble bushes of the plain, now swept by a wind which would have taken the horns off an ox.

At the same moment Carl descried through the gloom the pine branch dangling over the door.

"Come," said he, "the inn is not fair to look at—it is even a bit uninviting; but we must not judge by the outside."

So, without hesitation, he rapped on the door with his stick.

"Who's there? What do you want?" cried a gruff voice from inside.

"Shelter and food."

"Ah, ha! very well—very well!"

The door opened suddenly, and Carl found himself face to face with a stout fellow, with square-cut features and gray eyes, clothed in an old sack coat out at elbows, and holding in his hand a hatchet.

Behind him flamed the fire on the hearth, lighting up the entry to a shed, the steps of a wooden stair-case, the crumbling walls, and crouching close to the fire, a girl, pale, emaciated, and dressed in a poor gown of brown calico, spotted with white. She looked towards the door with a sort of fright—in her black eyes was an indefinable expression of wild sadness.

Carl saw all this at a glance, and instinctively tightened his grasp of his stick.

"Well—come in—why don't you?" said the man. "This isn't weather to keep people out in."

Thinking, then, that it would be ill-judged to look scared, he walked boldly into the shanty and sat down on a stool before the fire-place.

"Give me your wallet and stick," said the man.

This time Master Albertus' pupil shivered to his very marrow; but, before he could get over his dismay, the wallet was unstrapped, the stick leaning in a corner, and the host quietly seated again in the chimney-corner.

This circumstance somewhat restored his composure.

"Herr Wirth," said he, smiling, "I shouldn't object to some supper."

"What would you have?" said the other grossly.

"A bacon omelet, a jug of wine, and some cheese."

"Hey! hey! You've an excellent appetite, sir, but provisions are out."

"Out?"

"Yes."

"All?"

"All."

"You've no cheese?'

"No."

"Nor butter?"

"No."

"No bread?—no milk?"

"No."

"Why, good heavens! pray, what have you got?"

"Potatoes baked in the ashes."

At that moment Carl noticed in a dark corner, on the staircase steps, a whole regiment of fowls—white, black, and russet—asleep, some with their heads under their wings, others with their necks sunk between their shoulders. There was even one big, dry, dilapidated old fellow, who was coolly picking and smoothing his feathers.

"Why," said Hafitz, pointing at them, "you must have eggs."

"We took them all to market this morning at Bruck."

"Ah! Well, then, anyhow, put me on a chicken to roast."

Scarce had he pronounced these words, when the pale girl, with dishevelled hair, rushed to the staircase, crying:—

"No one shall touch my fowls—no one shall touch my fowls! Ho, ho, ho! Leave the Lord's creatures alive."

There was something so terrible in the poor creature's looks that Hafitz hastily answered:—

"No, no; we won't kill the fowls. Let us see the potatoes. I go in for potatoes. I shall stick to you. Now I see my vocation clearly. Here I stay three months—six months—long enough, anyhow, to get as lean as a fakir!"

He said this with singular vivacity, and the host cried to the pale girl:—

"Geneveva!—Geneveva!—look—the spirit has him—like the other!"

The gale outside grew stronger, the fire flared unsteadily on the hearth, and sent its volumes of greyish smoke in whirling eddies to the ceiling. The fowls, in the flickering firelight, seemed to dance on the steps of the stairs, while the mad girl sang with her shrill voice a strange old-fashioned air, and the green fagots, sweating with sap in the flame, simmered a mournful accompaniment.

Hafitz understood that he had got into the den of Hecker, the wizard; he swallowed two potatoes, and raising the great red water jug, drank long and deep. Then his spirit grew calm again; he noticed that the girl had gone, and only the man was left before the fire.

"Herr Wirth," he resumed, "show me to bed."

The innkeeper, lighting a lamp, went slowly up the worm-eaten stairs, raised a heavy trap-door with his gray head, and showed Carl to the garret, under the thatch.

"There's your bed," said he, setting the lamp on the floor, "pleasant dreams; and be careful with the light!"

Then he went down again, and Hafitz remained alone, crouching before a great straw mattress with a big feather bed for a coverlet.

He had been musing for some moments, wondering whether it would be prudent to go to sleep or not, for the old fellow's face was far from reassuring, when, thinking over the light grey eyes, the livid mouth thick-set with wrinkles, the broad, bony forehead, and parchment skin, he suddenly recollected that on the *Galgenberg* (Gallows Hill) were three hanged malefactors, and that one of them curiously resembled his host—that he, too, had sunken eyes, ragged elbows, and his great toe protruding through his shoe rotted by the rain.

He recollected, too, that the poor wretch, Melchoir by name, had been a musician, and had been hung for knocking on the head with his jug the landlord of the "Golden Lamb," who was dunning him for a *conventionsthaler*.

The poor devil's music had formerly touched him deeply—it was wild and fantastic, and Master Albertus' pupil used to envy the vagabond; but, at this moment, seeing in fancy the figure on the gallows, its rags fluttering in the night breeze, and the carrion crows hovering and cawing about it, he felt a chill run over him; and his fear was not diminished when he saw, at the back of the shed against the wall, a fiddle with two withered palm leaves over it.

He would have been glad to make his escape, but at that instant the rude voice of the host reached his ears.

"Put out the lamp, will you?" cried he—"go to bed—I told you to look out for the light!"

At these words Carl shivered with fright, but he stretched himself on the great mattress and blew out the lamp.

Everything grew still.

Now, spite of his resolution not to shut his eyes, what with listening to the howling of the wind, the hooting of the owls through the darkness, and the scampering of the mice over the rotten floor, towords one in the morning Hafitz was sound asleep, when a sob—sad—grievous—heartrending—waked him with a start, and his face bathed in cold sweat.

He looked, and saw doubled up in the corner of the garret the figure of a man; it was Melchoir, the malefactor! Its black hair hung to its lean waist, and its neck and chest were bare. So lean was it, one might have taken it for the skeleton of an immense grasshopper; a moonbeam, which found its way through the little window, lit it up faintly with livid gleam, and long spiders' webs angled about it.

Hafitz, in silence, with staring eyes and wide open mouth, gazed at the strange being as one might gaze at death standing behind one's bed-curtains when the fatal hour draws nigh.

Suddenly the skeleton stretched out its long bony hand and seized the violin from the wall, put it to its shoulder, and then, after a moment of silence, began to play.

In its music there were—why there were notes as funereal as the sound of the earth crumbling on the coffin of one we have dearly loved—solemn as the thunder of waterfalls long drawn out by mountain echoes—majestic as autumn gales through sounding forests; and then again sad—sad as incurable despair. Then, in the midst of these sobs, would come a song—light, dulcet, silvery as the warbling of a flight of joyous sparrows fluttering over flowering shrubbery. It would swell and eddy in graceful waves, with an ineffable thrill of careless delight, and then in an instant take flight, scared off by the waltz, mad, palpitating, ecstatic; love, joy, despair, all sang, wept, streamed forth beneath the vibrating bow.

And Carl, despite his inexpressible terror, stretched out his arms and cried:—

"O, great, great, great artist! O, sublime genius! O, how I pity your sad fate! To be hanged for having killed that beast of an innkeeper, who knew not a single note of music! To wander through the woods by moonlight—without your body—but with such a talent! O, heavens!——"

His exclamations were interrupted by the rude voice of the host, crying out:—

"Hallo, up there! Will you be quiet, or won't you? Are you ill, or is the house afire?"

Heavy steps sounded on the creaking stairs, a bright light pierced through the cracks of the door, which opened under a push from the shoulder of the innkeeper, and showed him standing in the doorway.

"Ah, Herr Wirth," cried Hafitz. "Herr Wirth, what is going on here? First I am awakened by heavenly music, which ravishes my soul to spheres above—and then it all fades like a dream!"

The host's features grew grave and thoughtful.

"Yes, yes," he muttered, musingly, "I might have expected it—Melchior has come again to break our rest. So he will always keep coming. It is all up with our repose—no use to think of sleeping. Come, comrade, get up; come smoke a pipe with me."

Carl waited for no further invitation—he was only too glad to get away. But once down stairs, with his elbows on his knees and his face in his hands, he remained a long time plunged in an abyss of sad meditation.

The host, for his part, had rekindled the fire, and, taking his place again on the rickety chair in the chimney corner, was smoking in silence.

At last the dawn broke, faint and gray. It looked in through the dingy little windows; then the cock crowed—the fowls hopped down from step to step.

"How much do I owe you?" asked Carl, as he strapped on his wallet and grasped his stick.

"You owe us a prayer at the Chapel of St. Blaise's Abbey," said the man, with a strange accent. "A prayer for the soul of my son Melchior, who was hung, and another for his affianced—crazy Geneveva!"

"That's all?"

"That's all."

"Good-by, then—I won't forget it."

In fact, the first thing Carl did, on getting to Friburg, was to go and offer up a prayer for the poor vagabond musician and the girl he loved. After that he went to Master Kilian's, mine host at "The Grapes," spread his music-sheet on the table, and ordered a bottle of *rikevir*; then, heading the page "The Malefactor's Violin," he composed, at one sitting, his first really original score.—*From the Aldine.*

COMICAL COINCIDENCES.—Dr. Doran tells of a comical coincidence of which the rector, curate and congregation of a Western village were the victims. The rector and his curate both returned to their duty, after a long absence, upon the same day. The curate took the morning service, and preached so well as to astonish his hearers. In the evening the rector, who had officiated in a neighboring parish in the morning, ascended the pulpit, and rather surprised his flock by giving out the same text as the curate had chosen in the forenoon. Their surprise became puzzled wonderment when they found it was not only the same text but the same sermon; and one can imagine the horror of the listening curate. The fact was, rector and curate had each purchased some lithographed sermons, and were so unlucky as to inaugurate their return home with the same one. Good as this story is, it is capped by the misadventure attending three young candidates for a Scotch ministry. The first one put upon his trial, while putting on his robes, happened to descry an ancient-looking, well-worn roll of paper, which proved to be a sermon upon the text, "Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents." Seeing that the old sermon was much better than his new one, the aspirant to pulpit honors took possession of it, delivered it as his own, and then returned it to its old resting-place. The sermon was a good one, and pleased the hearers, although they would have preferred one delivered without book. Great was their astonishment the following Sunday when preacher number two treated them with the same sermon from the same text; but it was too much for Scottish patience when a third minister, falling into the same trap, commenced his sermon by announcing that "Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents;" and one old woman relieved the feelings of her fellow-sufferers by exclaiming, "Deil dwell 'nm. Is he never gaun to flit?"—*Chambers' Journal.*

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Sigierville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Sigierville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2666 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
1 9 eod tM1

TO IRON MANUFACTURER

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses."

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 1? PHILADELPHIA

STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationery Boilers of Rogers', and Black's, and Dimpfel's Patents and other forms. Tanks, Pans, and Plate Work.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.
1 9 m?

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 ?

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, February 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 11, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 11.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1? No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1?

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First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

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Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

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Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

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TO

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE MARRIAGE OF DOCTOR ELIZABETH GARRETT——THE CHIEF COMMAND OF THE BRITISH ARMY "TOM BROWN'S" ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE — ENGLISH SYMPATHIES IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, ETC., ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1871.—*Place aux dames!* Dr. Elizabeth Garrett, the lady who was lately so triumphantly elected to a seat on the First Metropolitan School Board, is actually going to be married. A most prosaically happy marriage, too—plenty of money and an unexceptionably respectable mercantile position on the husband's part. The enemy have an unlooked-for occasion for merriment, and are not failing to make the most of it. While those friends who believed that where the education of our girls no less than of our boys was at last determined on, it would be well that women's voices should be heard in settling how and what shall be taught, were canvassing with all the energy of conviction for Miss Garrett, she came in for variety enough, and to spare, of invective. It was easy to hint and print that she was a free-thinker—delightfully vague word!—but she might and did get the better of her opponents on that score by simply stating that she always had been and was a member of the Established Church. It was equally easy, and more likely to influence adversely the vote of the average London elector, to declare her a man-woman, a "person" of sternly masculine propensities, entirely inaccessible to the ordinary feelings of her sex. And to think that such a being should, after all, succumb to the very human and feminine weakness of falling in love and getting married! The enemy have shifted their ground, of course, and now ask sneeringly how the lady intends to reconcile the duties of surgery, maternity, and administration of the Education act. Well, I have great faith in the capacity of Dr. Garrett-Anderson that is to be—for under that name she purposes continuing in her profession—and feel no doubt that she will contrive to solve the problem satisfactorily.

Parliament meets early in February, and it needs no great gift of prophecy to discern that Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for the War Department, will soon find himself in troubled waters. A determination has for some time been gradually growing up that the dual government of the army, by the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards and the Secretary of State at the War Office, is an evil to be done away, and the shuffling words and unsatisfactory deeds of Mr. Cardwell during these critical months of the Franco-German war have rapidly diffused and intensified the feeling. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, till recently one of the younger members of the present administration, plainly demands the resignation of our royal Commander-in-Chief, and he is backed by no mean following among the people. At the same time past experience has been enough to show that the post cannot be satisfactorily filled by a mere civilian, and it is hardly once in a generation that a man arises in whose person are combined the best attributes of civilian and soldier. Sir William Mansfield is spoken of, and is perhaps the fittest candidate, but it will indubitably be easier to overthrow the existing system than to build up one to succeed it.

To those among us, already many in number, and constantly growing in numbers and influence, who are ever looking forward with eager hope to the day when all unhappy grounds of quarrel and ill-feeling between Great Britain and the United States shall have been finally removed, the sensibly increasing friendliness of the tone of our press is a great cause of joy and thankfulness. At no time since the close of your ever-memorable war have our papers devoted so much of their attention and space to your actual and possible relations with this country, and never, assuredly, have they been so honestly appreciative and conciliatory. In all circles the arrival of General Schenck is looked forward to with kindly anticipation, and if, as we hope, he brings in his pocket clear, temperate instructions, and has unfettered powers of carrying them out, he may rely upon finding the nation and the Government prepared to meet him half-way. We are tired of misunderstandings, and sick of mutual jealousies, and we would fain join hands with you on terms of equality and reciprocal respect in the great work of spreading the idea of freedom and civilization, as understood by the Anglo-Saxon family, over both hemispheres of the world. *On dit*—and indeed, before this reaches you, the cable will probably have dragged the matter from privacy into the sunlight of publicity—a committee is at this moment being formed in London, with Tom Hughes at its head, and corresponding branches in New York and Montreal, for the special purpose of delving into and setting forth, candidly and without national bias, the real truth about the various causes of difference touched upon in the President's last message, and for the cultivation of more cordial relations between the citizens of the two countries. Americans of established name and influence have already enrolled themselves in the committee here, and there seems good hope of lasting gain resulting from its efforts.

There is no longer room for doubt that public opinion in England, with regard to the European war, has veered decidedly from its past position, and is daily shifting further still. And not unnaturally, for the same sentiments which revolted from Imperialism and aggression on the part of France are outraged by the unmistakable uprising of Imperialism and aggression on the part of Prussia. We are not, as a nation, republicans enough to transfer our sympathies to France simply because she has become a republic, but we are fully persuaded that, if her sins were many, they have at any rate been more than amply punished, and that the persistence of the conquerors, long after their legitimate objects have been practically attained, is sadly unworthy of the advanced civilization which they profess.

A smart little pamphlet, which has just appeared, has obtained an extraordinary sale. It is called "The Fight at Dame Europa's School, showing how the German boy thrashed the French boy, and how the English boy looked on." The author (a church dignitary, says common report,) expresses the view of those who hold that England ought, six months ago, to have prevented the war, or, failing that, at least to have stepped forward after the first decisive blows were struck and called upon both combatants to hold their hands. His moral is rather a remarkable one, though, namely, that "if such fellows as Ben and Hugh [Disraeli and Lord Cairns] had been Master John's fags, this disgraceful scene would never have taken place at all." The opening sentence is amusing: "Mrs. Europa kept a dame's school, where boys were well instructed in modern languages, fortification, and the use of the globes." And there is truth as well as humor in making William, after the first round, "write home to his mother, *on the back of a half-penny post-card, so that all the letter-carriers might see how pious he was:*—'Dear mamma—I am fighting for my *Fatherland*, as you know I call my garden. Aided by Providence, I have hit Louis in the eye. Thou mayst imagine his feelings.' Then he sang a hymn, and went on with the second round."

Our University of Cambridge does a great deal of sound work, and is quite alive to all the modern requirements of middle-class education, and the examination of girls. But it is sadly crippled by the smallness of its pecuniary resources. It cannot be accused of extravagance, certainly, in the distribution of its funds, as you will perhaps agree with me in thinking after reading the following resolution which was lately passed by the Senate of the University:—

"*Resolved*, That a pension of £4 4s. per annum be granted to Sarah Gibson, in consideration of her services during thirty-two years (!) as organ-blower at Great St. Mary's Church."

You have not yet, I think, organized any revolt against the tyranny of retail storekeepers similar to that which, in London, has taken the form of Co-operative Associations. The object with which these associations start is to supply all articles of general consumption at a marvellously moderate rate, by buying direct from the producer and retailing direct to the consumer for cash only. The members of the civil service who first banded themselves together to initiate the policy have achieved such notable success that a public company, with a subscribed capital of £20,000 sterling, has just commenced operations on the same plan, hoping, of course, to make a dividend for its shareholders by turning over its capital rapidly and often, and gaining some very small profit each time. Such associations do real service in forcing the retail tradesmen, by their competition, to bring down their charges into some proportion with the value of the things sold. Whether they can permanently hold their ground against the greater energy of private enterprise is quite another question.

A curious outcome of the isolation of Paris owing to the siege deserves a word of notice. It has become a favorite device with persons wishing to communicate with the besieged to advertise their messages on the front page of the *Times*. These announcements have swelled week by week till they now occupy three or four entire columns daily. In this morning's issue I count no less than thirty-one separate paragraphs addressed to "Hon. E. B. Washburne, U. S. Minister, Paris," praying him, in case the paper comes under his eyes, to transmit all kinds of family messages to the most various parts of the city. Among other items of information, he is begged by one advertiser to announce that "Marguerite has got a tooth;" and by another, that "Mathilde at Rheims, well, has a girl." Even poor General Trochu, whom one would think had business enough for ten men already on his shoulders, has his share of messages to give touching such weighty matters as the health of wives and birth of babies.

Just as I am closing this I see that the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, a body of considerable weight, have sent a memorial to the Government "respectfully but firmly urging them to take such steps without delay as may lead to a final adjustment of the controversy" on the Alabama question. *Quod felix faustumque sit!* OXFORD.

—Suit has been brought on a note for $3180 in Portsmouth, N. H., and the defendant pleads that the note was given in part payment for a brewery, and that as a portion of the property purchased consisted of ale, the sale of which is declared illegal by the laws of the State, the note is void.

—Some time ago Yankton saw all the members of the Dakota Legislature wearing ancient white plug hats. It seems that a village storekeeper got an invoice of the articles, and shrewdly presented samples to two or three leading Solons, whose examples in head gear the others followed, thinking they had the newest style.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

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Family, Pulpit

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The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 5pos5

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'nWay	7·30	Pottstown accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way			P. M.
Train..............	12·30	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W.	
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Train..............	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg& Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g& Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville,	
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	and Allentown Ac.	9·10
To Reading..........	8·00	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
	P. M.	From Pottsville.....	12·35
To Pottsville.........	3·15		P. M.
		From Reading.......	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·35, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·35, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·35, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·50, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·50 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 6·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.......	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport.......	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.......	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia....	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.......	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......	6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven..	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..............	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia....	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..........	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport.......	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven......	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport....	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury.......	2·35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

TWELFTH (South), No. 211—Valuable property known as the "Union Club."

WALNUT, No. 1309—Valuable Residence, Stable, and Coach-house. Lot 25 by 235 feet.

ISLAND ROAD—Valuable Farm, 193 acres.

PENROSE FERRY ROAD AND RIVER SCHUYLKILL—Tract of 84 acres, Twenty-sixth ward, and 2 tracts, 36 acres, adjoining.

NINTH AND WOOD, S. W. Corner—Valuable Residence.

PERCY, Nos. 905 and 907—Two Brick Dwellings.

CHESNUT, No. 3244—Elegant Marble Residence.

FRANKLIN, No. 718, Corner of Brown—Elegant Residence, 56 feet front.

CAMBRIDGE, between Tucker and Margaret, Frankford, Twenty-third ward—Large Lot.

FITLER STREET, No. 1747—2 Frame Dwellings.

140 shares Swedesboro Railroad, par $25.

$4000 City of Trenton bonds.

$4000 Reading and Columbia Railroad bonds.

100 shares Central Transportation Co.

$6000 Philadelphia City Passenger Railway.

1 share Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

$4000 Union Passenger Railway Co. bonds. 2 3 3t

100 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.

1 share Philadelphia Library Company.

10 shares Mechanics' Insurance Co. (Baltimore.)

45 shares Charleston, S. C., Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SPECIAL SALE OF
ELEGANT NEW CABINET FURNITURE
FROM THE WAREROOMS OF
MR. A. BARLOW.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at our auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, we will sell a large assortment of elegant first-class parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, manufactured by Mr. A. Barlow expressly for his wareroom sales.

The furniture will be arranged for exhibition at the auction store on Monday, when catalogues will be ready. 2 1 5t

Administrators' Sale.
No. 1232 ARCH Street.

WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER and Dining-room Furniture; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Cottage Chamber Suit, with Marble-tops; Hair and Spring Mattresses, Cornices and Curtains, Lounge Bedstead, etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1232 Arch street, by order of administrator, will be sold, the furniture, carpets, etc., comprising—Suit of parlor furniture in haircloth, made by W. & J. Allen; walnut and cottage chamber suits, with marble-tops; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; library, dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc.

Catalogues ready on Monday morning.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 2 6 2t

SALE OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, MINERALS, SHELLS, COINS, ETC.

On Wednesday Afternoon,

At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of miscellaneous books from a private library; also, autographs, minerals, shells, coins, etc.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution. 2 6 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

OPENING SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, METALLIC OVERSHOES, HATS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, buff leather, and grain cavalry, Napoleon, dress, and Congress boots and Balmorals; kip, buff, and polished grain brogans; women's, misses', and children's calf, kid, enamelled, and buff leather, goat, and morocco Balmorals; Congress gaiters; lace boots; ankle ties; slippers; metallic overshoes and sandals; travelling bags; shoe lacets, etc. 2 2 4t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 2 3 5t

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL, CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

February 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 2 2/
500 ALL-WOOL CRUMB CLOTHS
of the best quality and choice patterns.
CANTON MATTING.

An invoice of superior fancy colored matting.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
Feb. 8, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock.
SALE OF ASSORTED DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING, NOTIONS, Etc. Etc.

Also, to Close Consignments,
LOTS OF FURS, ROBES, LAPS, Etc. 3 6 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 841 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House.

SALES ON PREMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24

REVENUE STAMPS

Of all denominations and in any quantity can be had

AT

The Principal Depot

FOR THE SALE OF

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

AND AT THE

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 105 South FIFTH Street,

(One door below Chesnut).

Revenue Stamps printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, etc.

Address all orders to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 4 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting To-day—Memorial to Councils.

The annual meeting of the members of the Citizens' Association for the Improvement of the Streets and Roads of Philadelphia was held in the Board of Trade Rooms at noon to-day. The annual report, of which we published an abstract some days since, was submitted and adopted.

The following memorial to City Councils was presented for the consideration of the members of the association:—

The Citizens' Association for the Improvement of the Streets and Roads of Philadelphia, composed of many hundreds of members, by its officers and directors, respectfully represents to your honorable bodies:—

That there has not been heretofore that active, efficient, and uniform inspection of the work done and of the material used upon and in the construction and repair of the highways of the city of Philadelphia which its true interests demand. That the contractors for the construction and repair of highways have taken advantage of the want of such proper inspection, and have shamefully disregarded the public interests, as well as the spirit and the letter of their contracts, thus entailing heavy expenses upon the city and serious losses upon our citizens.

That by reason of the want of such inspection, the material used in the construction and repair aforesaid has been largely unfit for the purpose, and the work has been done in the most inefficient manner. Streets newly paved, and streets repaved, have in one year been unfit for travel. That the practice of *stretching* cobble-stones has been very common. That the stones are too frequently pitched into position. That too often no gravel is used at all, and rarely of the depth required by ordinance. That ashes have been used in violation of law, and without being screened, mixed with cellar rubbage, and even at the date of this memorial a part of Federal street is being paved between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets without curb. That this street has been repaved several times within the past few years and is now being repaved upon a mud base at the expense of taxpayers. That gutters generally have been constructed in a manner dangerous to travel and injurious to the health of the city. That under their present mode of construction, filth accumulates therein, and cannot readily be cleansed by the washing of rains or by those whose duty it is to clean the streets. That the streets of Philadelphia are too narrow to justify the loss of space devoted exclusively to dangerous, unclean, and almost useless gutters, such as will always exist so long as the wretched system of paving with cobble-stones is continued.

Your memorialists have taken into careful consideration the subject of cobble-stone paving, and do not hesitate to pronounce such paving as dangerous to travel and injurious to the best interests of the business of Philadelphia. To the use of cobble-stone pavements do we largely attribute the filthy condition of our streets; and although perhaps cheaper in the beginning, they prove infinitely more costly in the end. We ask that the use of cobble-stones in the construction, renewal, and repaving of all streets and cartways of twenty six feet and upwards in width be prohibited by ordinance.

Your petitioners also represent that citizens have been ordered to grade, pave, and curb sidewalks before there has been any plan of grades confirmed; that they have been ordered to do so according to the confirmed plan of the city before the street has been regularly and lawfully opened or widened by process of law; that the railway companies utterly disregard their charter, and the laws and ordinances of the city of Philadelphia; that in violation of the recent wise and salutary ordinance of your honorable bodies, the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company, at the date of this memorial, is using ashes in the repair of the streets between its tracks, of which due notice has been given to the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Your memorialists further represent that the records of the Citizens' Association show that the citizens from all sections of the city are pouring in daily well-founded complaints of the shameful condition of the highways of Philadelphia; that these complaints are invariably examined by a careful inspector, and then a formal notice given to the proper authorities. When the complaint is against *private* citizens, they have upon notice in most cases remedied the evils complained of.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that there is a great want of skill and scientific care paid to the construction and repair of our highways, and this is evinced in the want of specifications and in the execution of the work; that the inspection during the progress of the work should be in the hands of careful and competent civil engineers and under the care of the Department of Surveys, whose chief officer and surveyors have been placed in office by reason of their education as civil engineers. In this respect do the ordinances of Philadelphia, in the judgment of your memorialists, require alteration.

Your memorialists have caused two ordinances to be prepared, and submit herewith, which it is believed will to some extent remedy the evils complained of, and we respectfully ask that they may be enacted by your honorable bodies. Your memorialists beg leave to submit a petition lately made to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the complaints in its support against the several passenger railway companies, with the opinion of the court thereon, and we ask that Councils shall order lawful action thereon.

Your memorialists refer with deep regret to the fact that the community at large is dissatisfied with the manner in which the laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances of the city relating to the public highways are executed by those upon whom the duty falls, and we, on behalf of our citizens, now appeal to you as the legislators of our city to take immediate and efficient action in the premises, and we will ever pray.

The memorial was also adopted. The following resolutions were offered and passed:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the President and managers of this association for their important services during the past year, and that they may be encouraged to proceed with the good work committed to their management.

Resolved, That the citizens be requested to continue and increase their support to this association.

An election for directors to serve the ensuing year then took place, with the following result: Messrs. George C. Carson, E. Spencer Miller, Edward Shippin, S. Kilpatrick, J. L. Laudenslager, R. S. Sturgis, John Neill, M. D., and E. M. Hopkins.

Mr. Eli K. Price presided at the meeting and Mr. Dingee acted as secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—To-night the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade will be held, at which the officers to serve for the ensuing year will be elected. The ticket to be elected will undoubtedly be the following, the gentlemen named having been nominated at a recent special meeting:—

President, John Welsh; 1st Vice-President, James C. Hand; 2d Vice-President, Frederick Fraley; 3d Vice-President, Samuel E. Stokes; Secretary of the Association, T. Morris Perot; Treasurer, Richard Wood.

Executive Council—Joseph C. Grubb, Edmund A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Tatham, John Price Wetherill, Henry Winsor, George N. Allen, John O. James, Charles B. Durborow, Thomas G. Hood, Thomas D. Gillespie, Christian J. Hoffman, Thomas C. Hand, William W. Paul, William Adamson, John H. Mitchener, Israel W. Morris, Joshua Lippincott, W. Parker Shortridge, Charles T. Parry, Winfield S. Russell, William Massey, Seth J. Comly, D. McCammon, A. H. Franciscus, Henry Davis, Joseph W. Bullock.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—Matthias Reeder, employed at the stables of the Girard Avenue Passenger Railway Company, has been held to bail by Alderman Bonsall upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of horses from the company. It seems that on Friday last he took the horses out for exercise, and failed to return with them. He called upon Mr. John McManus, in the lower section of the city, and offered the animals for sale, representing that he was a farmer residing six miles above Frankford. Mr. McManus found that this story was false, and he set about arresting the alleged thief. He made arrangements to meet him last evening, and then coaxed him over to the Seventeenth District Station House, where he was surrendered into the custody of the lieutenant. Matthias admitted his guilt.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE.—To-morrow morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Conference of Baptist Ministers will be held at No. 530 Arch street. The question for discussion will be:—"To what extent does a faithful witness to the truth involve a protest against error?"

FOUND DEAD.—George Morris, an Englishman, was found dead in bed this morning, in a house at Mount Airy. The acting Coroner was notified.

OLD MAN'S HOME.

Annual Report of the Managers.

The sixth annual report of the managers of the Old Man's Home, situated at Thirty-ninth streets and Powelton avenue, has just been issued in pamphlet form. The managers state that many persons have been, until recently, under the impression that all the respectable and unfortunate old gentlemen of our city who need assistance are provided for by that excellent charity, the Merchants' Fund Association, forgetting that men who have never been in mercantile business are just as liable to fail in any other pursuit they may be engaged in, just as liable to grow old and infirm, to lose family and friends, and quite as likely to need a shelter in their declining years, as those who have been merchants.

Among the beneficiaries of the "Old Man's Home" are two who were once prosperous merchants, one of whom is totally blind. Several have been teachers, three were soldiers of the war of 1812. Indeed, it is well known that its benefits are not restricted to the members of any particular trade or profession, and we hope that it is destined to occupy a position which will enable us to receive under its roof many who do not fulfil the conditions which its present limited size compels us to impose. Now we admit no one under the age of seventy, and yet we are well aware that age is not always the true criterion by which the claims of an individual should be judged—many men of eighty having more vigor than others of sixty or less. We have frequently had applications from old gentlemen who were able and willing to pay a moderate compensation for their support, and who, having no near relatives, and being tired of boarding-house life, were desirous to live where they might be surrounded by genial society of their own age, where they would be certain of receiving care and kind attention during sickness.

The managers have for a long time felt the importance of erecting a more commodious building. They have received during the past year several legacies and donations, amounting in all to about $18,000. Believing that the time had arrived for commencing this work, a special meeting was called in October last for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking immediate measures for building. A committee, consisting of one gentleman and three ladies, was appointed to take preliminary steps by obtaining plans and specifications for a plain, substantial house, large enough to accommodate fifty inmates.

An architect was applied to, and his plans having been approved, the work will be commenced early in the spring.

The family during the past year averaged 25, including matrons and servants. The admission fee to the home is $150, and the conditions of admission are that the applicant shall not be less than seventy years of age, unmarried, and with no near relatives who are competent to maintain him.

COLD WEATHER.

The Mercury Lingering About the Zero Point—The Coldest Day of the Winter at Hand.

At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the Merchants' Exchange stood at 4·5 degrees above zero, the lowest point yet marked in that locality. Below we give the standing of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital and at the Merchants' Exchange since the opening of the month:—

	PENNA. HOSPITAL.			MERCH'TS' EXCHANGE.		
	Max. (*deg.*)	*Min.* (*deg.*)	*9 A. M.* (*deg.*)	*6 A. M.* (*deg.*)	*12 M.* (*deg.*)	*3 P. M.* (*deg.*)
1	43	35	42	40·5	42·5	42
2	40	35	37	32	38	39
3	40	26	27	25	36	39
4	45	34·5	36	33	42	44
5	14·5	8	13·5	10	9·5	13·5
6	..	7·5	10	4·5	1·75	..

The coldest days of January were the 23d and 26th. On the 23d the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital, showed a maximum of 13 degrees, a minimum of 7·5 degrees, and at 9 A. M. stood at 11·5 degrees; that at the Merchants' Exchange marked 9 degrees at 6 A. M., 13 degrees at 12 M., and 11·5 degrees at 3 P. M. On the 26th the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital showed a maximum of 17 degrees, a minimum of 7 degrees, and at 9 A. M. stood at 8 degrees; that at the Merchants' Exchange stood at 5 degrees at 6 A. M., at 8 degrees at 12 M., and at 11 degrees at 3 P. M. With these two extremely cold days yesterday and to-day may fairly be ranked, and it will be seen that, at the Merchants' Exchange at least, the lowest point touched was half a degree below the lowest on the 26th of January. The lowest point marked by the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital in February, 1870, was 12 degrees above zero, and in 1869, 19 degrees above zero.

THE COLDEST DAY ON RECORD

in this city was the 9th of January, 1866, when the thermomerer at the Pennsylvania Hospital showed a maximum of 12·5 degrees above zero, a minimum of 9·5 degrees below zero, and at 9 A. M. stood at 7 degrees below zero. On the same day, the thermometer at the Merchants' Exchange stood at 10 degrees below zero at 6 A. M., at 1 degree above zero at 12 M., and at 11 degrees above zero at 3 P. M. In some parts of the city the mercury is said to have fallen 18 degrees below zero during the day. By an inadvertence in copying the figures from the Pennsylvania Hospital record, we placed the minimum point of January, 1866, at 9 degrees above zero, instead of 9·5 degrees below, in our review of the weather for January.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Athenæum was held at eleven o'clock to-day in the hall of the society, Sixth and Adelphi streets. On motion of Mr. Richard R. Montgomery, Judge Campbell was called to the chair. Edward P. Borden, Esq., acted as secretary. The report of the Board of Directors to the stockholders and the Treasurer's report were presented and read by Mr. Montgomery. The directors' report notices the erection of new bookcases in the north gallery. Strict economy has been practised by the directors, and but few books have been added to the library. It is believed that the receipts of the coming year will be greater than they were last year, and the library will, in consequence, be materially increased. The reduction of the annual dues from seven to five dollars has not increased the receipts, as was expected. The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of $508·60, a large portion of the funds received thus far having been used for a renewal of the insurance on the library for seven years. The mortgage debt of the institution remains three thousand dollars. A legacy soon to be paid of one thousand dollars will leave only two thousand dollars to be raised for its liquidation.

During the year the association has lost eleven members by death.

After the reading of the reports the association entered into an election for Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and adjourned until two o'clock, when the report of the tellers should be presented. The following ticket was being voted upon:—

Messrs. Edward E. Law, Richard R. Montgomery, Archur G. Coffin, P. Pemberton Morris, Charles H. Hutchinson, William G. Thomas, Dr. Charles Willing, S. Weir Lewis, F. Mortimer Lewis, Richard L. Ashhurst, William H. Drayton, Nathaniel Burt, T. R. Woodhouse, William G. Porter, and Dr. Wm. Lehman Wells.

PETTY THIEVING.—James Murphy sneaked into the tavern of Mr. Reilly, on Chesnut street, above Tenth, on Saturday night, and helped himself to a picture which hung on the wall. He was arrested as he was leaving the premises. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, and was committed for trial.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—Mrs. Mary Geiger was seriously burned about the face, head, and breast this morning by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp which she was filling with oil while lighted. The sufferer resides at No. 1324 Atmore street, Fourteenth ward.

ROBBED OF HIS WATCH.—On Saturday evening William Newling was robbed of his watch while in a crowd in front of the Walnut Street Theatre. He did not discover the loss of his timepiece until after entering the theatre.

LODGERS.—There were 141 lodgers in the Third District Station House last night.

LOOKING ABOUT.

Visit of the Paid Fire Department Commissioners to Germantown and Frankford.

On Saturday last the paid Fire Department Commissioners visited Germantown to test the apparatus of the companies offering their property for sale or to lease. They arrived at ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the house of the Fellowship Engine Company, Armat street, near Main. The trial took place at the corner of Main and Armat streets. The hose to be tested was subjected to a pressure of one hundred pounds, although occasionally it reached the height of 130 pounds. The Fellowship has 600 feet of hose, and it stood the test, being marked No. 1. The Germantown Hose Company has 960 feet of hose, which also stood the test, and was marked No. 1. The hose belonging to the Columbia burst several times at the pressure of 100 pounds. The latter company has about 500 feet. The Germantown Hose Company ask $1 per foot for its hose and $500 for its carriage. The commissioners expressed themselves satisfied with the property of the Fellowship, which has been offered to the commission for sale at $10,000, or to lease for $1000 per year. This property consists of a steam engine, hose carriage, hook-and-ladder truck, the engine house and stable. The company has in addition, but reserved from the bid, a fine ambulance, two splendid horses valued at $1000, and a large lot of ground adjoining the engine house. The steamer was built in 1860, by Chapman & Brother, Philadelphia, and cost $3500. It has since been furnished with a new boiler and thoroughly repaired, and is now in perfect order. It is of a class between second and third. After the trial was concluded the commissioners were taken in the Fellowship's ambulance to the Franklin Engine House, where the house of the Mt. Airy Engine was tried. This was also marked No. 1, and consisted of three hundred feet.

The hose belonging to the Franklin, 630 feet, stood all the tests applied, and was rated No. 1. The steamer belonging to this company was bought June 13, 1866, and cost $4350. It was manufactured at the Amoskeag Works, Manchester, N. H., and is a third-class steamer, as good as when new. The company proposes to either sell or lease its property, and has made the following bid in detail:—Real estate, consisting of engine house, lot and stable, for sale for $6000 or to be leased for $600 per annum. One steamer, third class, price $3300, or to lease for $400 per annum. A four-wheeled carriage, for hose, price $250 or $75 per annum. 830 feet of nine-inch hose, price 75 cents per foot, or to be leased for $200 per year. Two iron-grey horses, price $500, or to be leased for $200 per year. Two sets of harness, price $120, or to be leased for $50. The lease is proposed for three years, and the commissioners have still under consideration the relative advisability of purchase or lease. After the trial at the Franklin's house the commissioners were again taken into the Fellowship's ambulance and driven to Frankford. They there tested the hose belonging to the Washington and Decatur Fire Companies, and were taken home in the same conveyance.

THE BOARDING HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Boarding Home for Young Women was held at noon to-day at the Home building, No. 1433 Lombard street. This institution was founded in 1865 for the purpose of furnishing board and the comforts of a home to working young women at the mere cost of living. It was incorporated in 1866, and is now in a flourishing condition. The report of the doings for the year shows that the home has been enlarged, and now accommodates 32 boarders, where before it would only hold 23. It is always full, and more apply for admission than can be accommodated. To meet the increasing wants, another home of the same character is now being started by the same lady who founded this. It is not thought desirable to enlarge the present home any further, as it takes away the home feeling which it is the aim to foster among the inmates. The board of managers of the new home has already been formed, and a location is now being selected. The new one will be located in an entirely different part of the city.

The Home at No. 1433 Lombard street is entirely under the care of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though members of all denominations, of good moral character, are admitted as inmates. A large institution of a similar character, under the charge of no particular sect, is now also being started, and this is intended to accommodate a large number of boarders. The design of the church homes is different, and a small number in separate houses is there thought best.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday next the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at the Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, on Broad street, opposite the institution. It is expected that John Carlin, Esq., of New York city, will deliver an oration. In case this gentleman should not be able to be present, Professor Pyatt, of this city, will act in his place. In order to accommodate all who may desire to attend and to take part in the ceremonies, the committee having the matter in charge have effected an arrangement with the various railroad companies by which tickets can be purchased at half rates. In the evening a grand social assembly and supper will be held in the institution.

THE COLD.—Last night Officer Evans, of the Fifteenth district, found a man named Peter Swift almost frozen to death, lying at Church station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. He removed him to a house near by. Swift was insensible, but he was soon after brought to consciousness. One of his hands is very badly frost-bitten. Mr. Swift is a resident of Reading, Pa.

HELD TO ANSWER.—William Fallon is a hack-driver. Yesterday he was driving down Seventh street, near South, and was rather backward in turning out of the track when whistled to by the driver of a car. He, however, turned out and as the car passed him he struck the conductor and several passengers who stood on the back platform with his whip. William was arrested and held to bail by Alderman Morrow.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second series of the "Star" course of lectures will be opened by Wendell Phillips on February 20, at the Academy of Music. Other distinguished lecturers will appear on February 23 and 27, and March 2, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, and 30. The season will conclude with a grand concert by the celebrated Mendelssohn Quartette Club of Boston and other musical attractions.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—Sarah Williams was arrested in a Tenth and Eleventh streets car on Saturday, upon the charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Price, a passenger, of a small sum of money. She had a hearing before Alderman Allison, and was held to bail to answer. Sarah was in the company of a young man, who, a short time after the robbery was committed, left the car and escaped.

STREET FIGHT.—A number of bootblacks and newsboys engaged in a street fight at Third and Chesnut streets yesterday afternoon, and recklessly threw about brickbats and pieces of ice, to the great danger of passers-by. Two of the alleged ringleaders in the affair, Felix Dougherty and Francis Sollery, were arrested and held to bail by Alderman Dougherty.

PROVED FATAL.—Edward Tolbert, who was admitted to the Episcopal Hospital some three days ago, suffering from injuries received at Rowland's mill, died this morning. It seems that one of his arms was badly crushed, and he refused to have the limb amputated.

LARCENY.—A colored man named Lewis Johnson was arrested on Saturday night by Policeman Carrigan, upon the charge of the larceny of a piece of silk valued at $25 from the store No. 1204 Pine street. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

BROKE A LEG.—John Kane fell on the ice near the Market Street Bridge on Saturday and broke a leg. He was removed to his home, No. 1634 Barker street.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

List of Pupils Admitted this Morning.

One hundred and thirty-five pupils having passed a successful examination, were this morning admitted to the Central High School. We give below a list of their names, together with the schools from which they were sent:—

Beck—Harry W. Douty—1.

Belmont—H. M. Fuller, W. Pumroy, Thomas A. Perrins, J. C. McLaughlin, J. C. Simpson—5.

Columbia Consolidated—H. M. Rowland—1.

Elwood Consolidated—Charles H. Rohrer—1.

Fayette Consolidated—Hiram R. Vandegrift, Edwin C. Chamberlin—2.

Hancock—Oswald T. Hanna, Harry W. Andrews, George W. Milnor, Henry W. Dunne, Charles B. Lodor, George P. Megee—6.

Hebrew Educational Society—Joseph Lippman, Joseph Friedman, Hymao P. Rosenbach—3.

Heston Consolidated—Samuel J. Frankenfield—1.

Irving Consolidated—Samuel D. Oliver—1.

Jefferson—Fred. W. Coxe, Matthew Dittman, Clarence L. Gans, Charles Boyce, Fred. Miller, Henry Mailert—6.

Kenderton Consolidated—H. Miller Clark, J. Clark Miller—2.

Keystone—John Sharphouse, James L. Good, Charles H. M. Carey, J. Paul Lukens, Millard F. Jones—5.

Landreth Consolidated—Wm. McAllister—1.

Lincoln—Albert B. Weimer, John Quinn, George W. Rommel, A. Julian Hemphill, Louis D. Brosius, John Spratt—6.

Locust—Lewis Noble, Robert Wood, George G. Ashton, Charles A. Lutz, Andrew A. White—6.

J. R. Ludlow—John H. Dripps, William J. Hamilton, William Atkinson, James A. Jones, Thomas J. Beatty—5.

George B. McClellan—Joseph F. Claffy, Wm. L. Martin, Frank Edwards, Wm. J. Rodgers—4.

Manayunk—Peter Conway, Morris A. Hull—2.

Marshall—Merritt A. Halliday, Howard Broadbent, Howard McNutt, John K. Foulkrod—4.

Monroe—E. Forshee, F. T. Downing, L. Snyder, H. Woods, William Dunlap—5.

Mount Airy Consolidated—Theodore Zell—1.

Mount Vernon—Frank Sprague, Edward Toner, William M. King, Moss Blitz, Frank Wagner, Joseph Taylor—6.

George W. Nebinger—William Elwell, Harry Strathman, Harry Perrottet, George Perry, Alfred D. Wiler, Samuel Strang—6.

Newton—Daniel Leary, John Roan, E. Percy Teal, Frank S. Strawbridge—4.

Northeastern—W. Essen, W. Wensley, G. Da Costa, J. Christy, H. Shrouds—5.

Northern Liberties—William Burk, Simon Wertheimer, B. Frank Moore, Hugo Wehner, S. Frank Moore—5.

Northwestern—Ellis L. Spackman, Charles Elliott, Thomas F. Wallace, Charles R. Harris, Hiram Ayers—5.

Park Avenue—George A. Cartwright, Franklin T. Beattie, James S. Austin, Ernest H. Trowbridge, Edwin Eareckson, Julius Goldstein—6.

Price—George H. Someborn, John Lach, W. Harry Gillendear—3.

Ringgold—Alexander McGee, George W. Ford, George H. Hansen—3.

Rittenhouse—William T. Mason, Charles M. S. Lafferty, William J. Peacock—3.

Southeastern—Philip Beale, Edward Heyde, Alfred Brownholtz, John Fitzgerald—4.

Southwestern—Hugh Kinley, Everett H. Plummer, Isaac Simonin, James McGuigan, Augustus Smith—5.

Vaughan—William Hume, Thomas S. Neckervis, George Fisher, Victor Driesbach, Albert Faunce, John P. Eyre—6.

Weccacoe—William H. Chapman and Henry Crawford—2.

Wyoming—E. H. Hogeland, H. A. Mackubbin, H. A. Lang, E. F. Vanstavorer, H. R. Parsons—5.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair.

A resolution recommending the building of a culvert across Columbia avenue at Twenty-third and Ridge road, for inlet purposes, was agreed to.

A resolution relative to the straightening of Mechanic street, Manayunk, and the changing of the name of the street to Roxborough avenue, was passed.

The ordinance from Councils relative to a sewer across Mulberry street was acted upon favorably.

The Committee on Revision of Grades between Spruce street and Baltimore avenue and Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets, made a favorable report.

The plan for the revision of grades on Wharton street from Broad to Twenty-second streets was approved, and the board adjourned.

FROZEN OVER.—The Delaware river is frozen over above Petty's Island.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Divorce—Mrs. Robbins on the Stand.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The trial of the divorce case of Robbins vs. Robbins was resumed this morning. The respondent herself was first called to the witness stand in her own behalf.

Mrs. Sarah J. Robbins sworn—I am the respondent in this case; I spent the summer of 1865 at my father's, at the Fox Chase; Mr. Robbins and our three children were there with me; we moved to the country about June, 1865, and we returned to the city about the first of October same year; I had to have our house cleaned, and some carpets put down on our return; there was sickness in my family between our return and the separation; I was sick about a week, and the doctor attended me; my daughters Ida and Blanche were sick after that; Mr. Robbins first intimated to me that I had been unfaithful to him on the Friday morning preceding the separation, between 8 and 9 o'clock, after breakfast; it was at the front door of the house at Twentieth and Green streets; asked him to kiss me, as was his habit, and he replied, saying, "You have been too intimate with Mr. Fetter;" I said, "What do you mean by such talk to me?" he replied, "I mean just what I say;" I asked him to kiss me good-by, but he pushed me aside and passed out; I did not see him again until 12 or 1 o'clock that night, when he came to bed; we roomed together that night; we took breakfast as usual, nothing being said of the affair; when he got up to go I attended him to the door and asked him to kiss me, but he said it was not worth while, and went away; he returned that day about 1 o'clock, and I got him a lunch; he came home that night and we roomed together again; on Sunday morning we dressed and I went to church, and he said he was going to his father's; we met after church, and I went into the parlor and sat beside him; I looked into his face and smiled, but instead of returning it he said, "I suppose you have been to church with Mr. Fetter;" I said I had not seen Mr. Fetter that day, and that I had gone to church and returned with Clara Johnson; we dined together, and he went out and did not come back until 1 o'clock that night; we slept in the same room; we took breakfast together, and nothing was said; after breakfast I followed him in the parlor; he had taken his hat from the rack; he stood up and said to me, "Now you've got to go down on your knees and confess your guilt with Mr. Fetter;" I positively denied having any guilt to confess; he repeated, "Get down and confess your guilt, I say;" I said I would not; I went to him and he pushed me away with all his force; I followed him to the door, where he again told me to confess, and he abused me shamefully because I did not confess to his false charges; I said, "Charley, what do you mean by such talk to me?" he took me by the arms and as hard as he could thrust me against the marble partition in the vestibule; I told him such conduct would break my heart; I was going to say more to him in the parlor, but he pushed me away and would not hear me; after this violence he left; that afternoon my mother and father came to the house and I asked mother to stay with me; I next saw Mr. Robbins when he came home that night between 12 and 1 o'clock; I was lying in bed awake; he said to me, "Sally, get up and put on your wrapper;" I did so, and he called me to the bureau where the gas was burning; he turned the gas on full head and looking at me said, "Your eyes are full of guilt, and your heart is black as ink;" I became very much frightened at his appearance, and I said nothing; he then went over into the sitting-room; he was lying on the settee; I sat down before him and said, "Charley, what do you mean by such talk to me?" he said "Leave me," and partly got up; I stood about a yard from him; he said, "If you don't leave this room I will kick you out," and he kicked at me; I felt his foot against my dress; in my hurry out I stumbled and fell on the landing; I called for my mother; my mother was down; we then returned to the sitting-room and sat on a sofa; Mr. Robbins stood up and said, "Let her go down upon her knees and confess her guilt;" he first said, "Infidelity, infidelity;" I said I would not, for it was a falsehood and I had no guilt to confess; he said he had a paper in his pocket, and if I would sign that there would be no more of it; I made no remark to that; mother asked him where his proof was; he said he had none, but it was a suspicion of his heart; the conversation lasted until 3 o'clock, when I went to my room; I got up that morning (Tuesday) about 7 o'clock; I saw him at the breakfast table; my mother and the three children were there; nothing was said at the breakfast table; after breakfast Mr. Robbins, myself, my mother, and the children all went to the sitting-room; he said, "Sally, get the children ready, I am going to take them to father's to spend the day;" he meant Ida and Harry; I told him I thought he would better not take them out, as Ida's throat was not well; he said if I did not get them ready he would; he said they could come back in the afternoon; I got them ready and he took them with him; he returned about noon with Mr. Knight; mother and I were in the sitting-room; Mr. Knight came with him to the sitting-room; Mr. Robbins called up the servants, and told them to get ready to leave the house, and gave them some money; he turned to mother and said, "You've got to leave," and made the same remark to me; my mother said, "Charley, you are a rascal;" he said to me that I had to leave in an hour's time, and that if I did not he had persons outside prepared to put me out; I said I would not go, and that I had as much right there as he had, and so the conversation kept up until about 3 o'clock; I was not with him that day out of my mother's presence; Mr. Robbins made the remark to Mr. Knight, "Well, as it is so late, we will leave them here until morning," and then went away; I did not see him again until the next morning, Wednesday; Mr. Knight, William Robbins, and my husband came that morning near 9 o'clock; my mother was with me in the dining-room; they came to the dining-room door, and Mr. Robbins said, "You must be ready to leave this house. How long will it take you to get ready?" he wanted to know if I could be ready in two hours, and I said I could not tell; we then went up into the sitting-room, except Mr. Knight; mother and I went over to the sitting-room, and I tried to get my things ready; it took me an hour and a half; Mr. Robbins assisted me, and William Robbins also helped; mother was with me all this Wednesday morning; on the eve of starting away I said to Mr. Robbins that he would better give me some money; he hesitated, and then gave me five dollars; as I was about putting on my white silk spring bonnet, I said, "You would better get me a bonnet, for that was not fit to wear home;" he made no other remark

I said nothing about $23 or any other sum of money; I did not kneel before him; I did not ask him to forgive me then or at any other time; mother and I left about noon in the carriage provided by Mr. Robbins; I told him I was going to his father's to get my children; he said I need not go, for they were not there, he had taken them away on Tuesday in the sitting-room, while Mr. Knight and my mother were there, Mr. Robbins said he was going to law in this matter, and I should tell my father to get the best counsel in the city, for he was not taking any advantage of me; in these conversations no allusion was made by Mr. Robbins about my visiting Mr. Fetter's or Miss Duff; I did not on Sunday say that Mr. Fetter had called to make arrangements for us to visit Miss Duff; Mr. Robbins did not say he thought it singular I should desire to call on Miss Duff, as I had the previous spring charged him with being too familiar with that lady; he made no remark to me about Miss Duff; her name was not mentioned; I never knew anything of Miss Duff except that she was a perfect lady; she is now dead; I never in my life said anything to him that was to her discredit; I went to his father's house to get my children; the servant who met me at the door said my children were up in the second story front room; I went there, and speaking to Mrs. Harriet Robbins, said this was dreadful, and she said "yes;" I was crying, and she said, "Sally, I think you have been too jealous of Charley;" after a bit I said, "Children, come, get ready to go home with your mother;" I got them partly ready when Miss Harriet Robbins came in and got Ida away from me; I then got Harry ready, and was on my way out with him, and Mrs. Robbins was standing in the doorway; she said, "Sally, I don't wish to keep your children from you—take them with you;" she added that I must come to see her, for she would always consider me a daughter; I started down stairs, when William Robbins met me on the stairway and violently and passionately took my child away from me; I then started home; the carriage stopped but once between there and my father's house, and that was to allow the driver to change his boots; we drove then to my father's; Mr. Robbins never accused me of adultery with Mr. Elms, or made any remark of that sort; I never had any conversations with him in reference to these matters, except such as I have detailed; I did not know I was charged with being at No. 1032 Wood street until I received a paper about a month ago.

The case is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

The loan market is without a change or ruffle of any kind, but there is considerable movement in gold owing to the efforts of the New York manipulators for a rise and the heavy shipments of gold to Europe in payment of the usual spring supplies. The general tendency of the market is upward, but we think the fact is due to artificial rather than natural causes. Money is abundant and freely advanced on good securities or paper at 5½@6½ per cent. on call and at 7@8 per cent. on prime discounts.

The gold market is quite active and stronger, the sales ranging from 111⅞@112¼, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quiet, but the general tendency of the market is upward.

Stocks are quite lively and firm. State 5s sold at 102; City 6s, new, at 101¼, and the ante-war do. at 102. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 88½.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 49 1-16; Pennsylvania sold at 61¾, and Camden and Amboy at 117⅛@117¼. Philadelphia and Erie was in demand, with sales at 28.

Bank shares were quiet. We notice a sale of Philadelphia at 160½.

In canal shares Lehigh sold largely at 34¾.

A few shares of Central Transportation were taken at 50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.101¼	100 sh Reading R.49 1-16
$1000 do.prior to '62.102	100 sh Leh N...b60. 34¼
$1000 do........101¼	300 do.......... 34½
$3500 do.prior to '62.102	200 do......s60. 34½
$200 do.prior to '62.102	100 sh Ph & E..b30. 28
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s 84	100 do.....b60. 27¾
$5000 Penna Cp 5s. 102	600 do.......... 28
$2000 C & A m 6s,'89 96¼	20 sh Penna R........ 61¾
$3000 Sc N 6s '82.b5 75½	15 sh Cent Trans.... 50
$1000 Leh Gold L... 88½	30 sh Phila Bk......160½
$5000 Am Gold......112	16 sh 2d & 3d St.. 57¾
6 sh Cam & Am...117⅛	9 sh 13th & 15th R 23
16 do.........117¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s 3 se....107	100 sh Leh Nav St.. 34¼
$1000 Leh gold L... 88¼	100 do......... 34⅜
$500 do.......... 88½	100 do....... .. 34¼
$500 do.......... 88¼	100 do....s60. 34¾
$400 City 6s, New.101¼	500 sh Reading R... 49⅛
7 sh OC & A R... 46½	7 sh Cen Trans... 50⅛
2 sh Leh V R.... 59⅝	100 sh Ph & E R.b5. 28
16 sh Minehill R... 51½	5 sh Acad Mus... 90¼
5 do.......... 51¼	

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..............112	11·50 A. M..............112⅛
10·02 " 111⅞	12·00 M.............. 112⅛
10·10 " 112	12·05 P. M..............112
11·38 " 112⅛	

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the Herald.

"The general trade of the city during the past week was unsatisfactory, and rather more complaint was heard among the merchants, most of whom anticipated that, with the 1st of February, there would be considerable buying as a beginning of the spring trade. The city hotel registers show the presence of a fair number of out-of-town merchants; but their purchases so far have been confined to small lots. At the Cotton Exchange some little activity was felt after the news of the capitulation of Paris, and particularly when the bullion statement of the Bank of England on Thursday last showed a slight gain; but the Liverpool market continued curiously sluggish, and speculation at this point was drooping at the close, with a dull market. In breadstuffs an active inquiry, based on the same influences, led to moderately large dealings, and on one day to an excited market, but toward the end of the week buyers refused to follow the advancing prices of sellers, and the market closed heavy and quiet.

"In Wall street the important news from Europe has but trifling effect, comparatively. The truth is, the spread of intelligence by the telegraph and press has, so to speak, produced a grand levelling of the world's sources of excitement and sensation. The fall of Paris was discounted long ago. Our markets felt the influence in advance, and the event comes without abruptness or power to disconcert the even tenor of our financial and commercial ways. The first response, such as there was, came from the gold market, which answered with a steady rise of about one per cent. In fact, the market was reluctant to move, and might, perhaps, have remained somnolent at the old figure of the month of January had not several prominent operators who are in the habit of initiating speculative movements overcome its inertia by purchasing several millions of gold. The 'street' took hold lazily, in spite of this brilliant example, but seemed content with small margins of profit, and hence each fractional advance brought out sellers. The legitimate demand for gold luckily assisted the operators who had gone in for a larger rise, or the indifference of the market generally would have saddled them with their load. The heavy imports since New Year's, by occasioning a steady drain of gold into the Custom House, furnish the at present only basis for the advanced figures of the premium. The German bankers took more interest in the market than usual, but followed no continuous policy, the buyers of one day having been the sellers of the next. The disappointment of the 'bulls' at the gain in the Bank of England's stock of bullion and consequent refusal to alter the discount rate produced a decline on Friday, which was accelerated by speculative sales. The last days of the week saw an exact reversal of this movement on the report, which was industriously circulated in the Gold Room, that General Butler, the great Anglophobist, at least on the Alabama question, was to be tendered the place of Secretary of State in President Grant's new Cabinet.

"The rates for money were steady throughout the week at four to five per cent. where the collaterals pledged were Government bonds, and five to six per cent. upon miscellaneous securities. In fact, the supply gradually increased at these rates, and toward the close some difficulty was found in endeavoring to get better than five per cent. upon the active stocks or such as have a ready market every hour in the day. The best feature of the season is the greater facility with which commercial paper is discounted, the fact indicating both a confidence in the mercantile community and a full supply of money. Prime acceptances were taken quite freely at seven per cent., and where the paper was strictly excellent borrowers had to allow even a smaller 'shave.' The foreign exchanges were firm in the vicinity of the shipping point, but it remains to be seen whether the leading bankers have not been too timid about drawing, for the circumstances on which rates were advanced during the week have been discovered to be in some degree fictitious."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₩ ton.

Seeds—The demand for Cloverseed is fairly active, and we notice sales at 11@11½c. ₩ pound. Timothy may be quoted at $6@6·25. Flaxseed ranges from $2 to $2·10.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, but prices are well sustained. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from $5·50 to $5·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is quiet, but we continue former prices. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·58@$1·60, and 1400 bushels Western mixed at $1·62. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without change. Sales of yellow at 80@80½c., and Western mixed at 77@78c. Oats are fair, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 58@60c.

In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is unchanged; 25 barrels Pennsylvania iron-bound sold at 92c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.—The market for Beef Cattle was firm to-day under the influence of light receipts, but there was not much demand. A small lot of extra quality brought 9c., but the bulk of the sales were within the range of 8@8½c. for choice, 6½@7½c. for fair to good, and 5@6c. per lb. gross for common. Receipts 1894 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
64 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7½@9.
50 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Lancaster co., 7@8.
55 Dennis Smyth, Western, 6½@8½.
25 A. Christy, Western, 8@8½.
30 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
20 C. S. Dengler, Western Pa., 5@7.
90 P. McFillen, Western and Lan. co., 6½@8½.
80 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
81 James Shirk, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
27 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@8.
50 James McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
40 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
43 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 6½@8.
310 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 6@8½.
63 Mooney & Miller, Western and Lan.co., 7½@8½.
55 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lanc., co., 7½@8½.
20 H. Chain, Jr., Western Va., 6½@7½.
63 L. Frank, Western, 6½@7½.
56 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 7½@8.
70 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 6½@9.
40 H. Frank, Western, 7@8.
21 J. Clemson, Chester co., 7½@7¾.
27 A. Kimble, Chester co., 6½@8½.
22 L. Horne, Lancaster co., 5@8.
125 John McArdle, Western, 7@8½.
25 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 7½@8.
54 Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., 6@7.

Cows and Calves were in fair request at last week's prices. Sales of 150 head at $40@70.

Sheep were more sought after, but at a decline. Sales at 5@6½ ₩ pound, gross. Receipts, 15,000 head.

Hogs were firm at the recent advance. Sales of 4500 head at $10·50@11·50 ₩ 100 pounds, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........FEBRUARY 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........26 | 11 A. M.......22 | 2 P. M.......28

SUN RISES............	7·4	MOON SETS..........	6·40
SUN SETS............	5·24	HIGH WATER..........	2·17

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Arrived, 4th, steamship Denmark, from New York Jan. 22, with 2289 bales cotton. 4th, ship Leamington, from New Orleans Dec. 3, with 2773 bales; ship W. F. Stover, from New York Jan. 7, with 1422 bales; ship Alexandra, from New York Jan. 14, with 2053 bales; ship British Queen, from New York Jan. 20, with 2292 bales; steamer Cuba, from New York Jan. 24, with 1348 bales; steamer Wyoming, from New York Jan. 24, with 3075 bales; steamer Sweden, from Savannah Jan. 17, with 1980 bales.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Danish ship Dorothea Melchior, Harbor, Liverpool, William Brockie.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C. with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ital. bark Guiseppe Prota, Mazilla, 49 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Schr Jessie S. Clark, Clark, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Lodge & Co.

Schr Abby Prisby, Lovell, from Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to Dodge & Co.

AT CHESTER.

Schr Annie L. Lockwood, St. John, from Jamaica, with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, via Havana, crossed the bar at S. W. Pass, 4 A. M. 4th inst.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All matters concerning the business of the present week of opera, except upon the benefit nights announced, are respectfully referred to the management of the German Company, represented by Mr. LEONARD GROVER, who has purchased all our interest in the receipts of the week, except as above stated.

C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Managers Grand England Opera Combination.
2 6 tf

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